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A WORD TO COLONISTS.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE GARDEN OF THE NORTHWEST.

The resources of the Calgary District are: its agricultural and grazing lands, its coal fields and its timber areas. The advantages are: a mild climate, a marvellously productive soil, nutritious pastures, innumerable mountain streams and abundant supply of purest water, cheap fuel and lumber. In one or more of these features Calgary excels all other parts of Manitoba and the Northwest. If you want to take up a homestead or buy farm land, improved or unimproved, stocked or unstocked, see Calgary before you decide. No one ever turns his back on it. We invite attention to a few facts.

CLIMATE.

Under the influence of the Chinook winds which prevail in this district we have a very moderate climate. Usually there is no snow till the middle of December and it rarely remains longer than the middle of February. The real spring season commences at the end of February and plowing is begun immediately after. Generally horses, cattle and sheep run out all through the winter season and are in good condition in the spring. There is rarely any sleighing, and sleighs are not often seen. The hottest days of midsummer are tempered to a pleasant degree by cool breezes, and the nights are always cool and delightful. September, October and November are the most enjoyable season of the year and farmers are spared the rush and hurry at harvest time which are so compulsory in other districts. The climate is exceedingly healthful and recuperative.

FARMING.

The soil in the Calgary district is admirably adapted for grain and root raising, and good crops have been grown during at least ten years. The alluvial soil is rich in lime and organic matter, with clay, though sometimes sand and gravel subsoil. It is warm, quick and easily worked; consequently vegetation is very rapid and the yield enormous. The natural grass grows very luxuriantly, and is very nutritious, retaining its freshness all the year round. For mixed farming this is the farmer's paradise as there is abundance of pasture and good water, and root crops and coarse grains give large returns for very little labor. Potatoes average 350 and turnips 700 bushels to the acre. Very high prices are realized for all kinds of produce, the lumbering and mining industries immediately to the west furnishing a ready market. Homesteads are easily obtained and large blocks of C. P. R. lands are in the market.

RANCHING.

Up to the present ranching has been the leading industry in this district. Horses, cattle and sheep do splendidly and increase very fast. The country is all that could be wished for profitable stock raising. Among the foothills and on the prairie plateau, stock find good pasture and purest water protection from flies in summer and storms in winter, perfect immunity from the diseases which have made such headway in many of the states. Three years ago sheep raising was in its infancy—in fact merely experimental, but so profitable has it been found that now there are about 25,000 sheep in this district. Horse raising is developing rapidly and in a few years it is confidently expected that this district will supply the best army horses in the world.

FUEL.

Coal can be procured almost anywhere in the district and the bluffs which form this part of the country is thickly dotted with an abundant supply of wood. Excellent lumber is obtained from the mountains and is cut and manufactured at Calgary at prices much lower than Winnipeg.

CALGARY.

The town of Calgary is the smartest and most enterprising one on the C. P. R. west of Winnipeg. Its growth has been very rapid. Four years ago there was not a building where the town now stands. The population at present is estimated at over 20,000. Unlike the bubble towns which sprang up along the railway only to burst up as soon as the road was completed, Calgary has substantial resources and industries to keep it up and does not depend on the boom. It is situated in the centre of the ranching and farming country, and being on the main line between the south and north country, commands a very large amount of trade. There are in town a 75 horse power saw mill, with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day, and a 25 horse power planing and door factory, the largest in Manitoba or the Northwest; a smaller planing, sawing and grinding mill; a stone quarry, from which many of the buildings have been built, and various other smaller manufacturing which not only give employment to a large number of men whose families reside here, but are a source of wealth to the community in other ways.

The town is well laid out in streets and avenues on which there are already many stone and brick stores and residences; it has good sidewalks on the principal streets, steam fire engine and first class fire apparatus; four churches, a fine school house in course of erection, town hall, theatre, gymnasium and other public buildings. It is the seat of the Supreme Court of the district and will be the capital when Alberta is erected into a province. The situation of Calgary, at the confluence of the Elbow and Bow rivers, in a broad valley completely surrounded by hills, and with the majestic Rockies in full view to the west, is incomparable. There is no spot in the Northwest more favored by nature. It is destined to be one of the largest cities in the Territories.

DONALD DRIFT.

GOOD TIMES COMING—TWO BODIES FOUND IN THE COLUMBIA.

DONALD, B. C., May 9.—The pay car has made a boom as usual. Times are coming up slowly but surely.

The saw-mills are again buzzing. F. Robinson has his new mill about completed. It is very extensive and will require from fifty to seventy-five men to run it. Mr. R. is doing a fair business with his old mill.

The bodies of two men were found on Saturday near the Big Bend. They are supposed to be those of James Watson and Charles Turcotte. The former was drowned in the year of his mill at Beaver, last July, and the latter in rear of the hospital at Donald in September last. Three bodies have been found near the Beaver this spring. Watson was a married man and proprietor of a saw mill at Beaver Creek. His wife sold out all the property and returned to Emerson, Manitoba, where they belonged.

BLIND MAN RIVER.

Church of England services were held in this settlement on Sunday, May 1st, by Rev. K. K. Matheson, of Lethbridge. The services were well attended, nearly fifty persons being present. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to 15 communicants. On Monday, the 2nd, a wedding was held in the house of Mr. R. A. McKenzie, for the purpose of organizing the settlement into a Parish, by the appointment of Church Wardens and Vestrymen, which was duly done. A building committee was also appointed to select a proper site for a church building, and to proceed with the work as soon as possible.

BANFF RANTER.

The C. P. R. Hotel—Escaped—Agricultural Reservoir of the Park.

BANFF, May 8.—The construction of the C. P. R. hotel is being vigorously pushed forward, over one hundred men being now employed. Mr. A. B. McNeil has completed his contract for the excavation of the foundation, and Mr. Russell, the foreman for the company, has nearly twenty carpenters at work, and 150 teams are employed in hauling the material from the station to the town site.

Winters, one of the men who was arrested last week for selling whisky, escaped from the hands of the police last Sunday, and has not since been caught.

Quite a number of the fair sex have joined the disciples of Isaac Walton and may be seen daily playing the "gentle craft" from the banks of the river, or from the pontoon bridge over the Bow.

The remarks of Messrs. Edgar and Casey, in the "House," on Banff Park, have been a source of great amusement to the Banffites who have read them. Surely before such supposed men of intelligence attempted a tirade of loath against a national beauty, they might have sought the very simple means of gaining the requisite knowledge of the agricultural resources of this part of the Rocky Mountains, by looking at the topographical plan of the Park made by Mr. Stewart, the Superintendent. Anybody of moderate intellect, gazing on the "Sea of Mountains" depicted thereon, the space occupied by the Bow, Lake and other lesser sheets of water, and reflecting for a moment on the altitude of the district, would scarcely need to enquire into the quality of the land. But for the particular information of those two members, it can be said that the only "agricultural resources" of this portion of the Rocky Mountains that has been tested up to the present, consists of about half an acre of land that Mr. Woodworth tilled last year, for the purpose of experimenting on garden stuff, and his success has not been so great, as to induce any others that we have heard of to venture on the farther development of the agricultural resources of Banff National Park.

Dr. Clark's Sarsaparilla cures all kinds of blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst case of Scrofula. It cures Kidney Cure is a positive cure for all kidney complaints.

CANADIAN NEWS.

C. P. R. MONOPOLY TO CONTINUE BUT LOWER RATES.

O'Brien Warned Against Speculating in Toronto—A Mystery.

One Man, One Vote.

WINNIPEG, May 13.—The Manitoba Government has given notice of its intention to introduce a bill giving one man one vote.

Millions More.

Upwards of three hundred immigrants arrived in Winnipeg today.

The Government's Railway Policy.

OTTAWA, May 13.—In the railway committee yesterday, Sir Hector Langevin stated that it was the intention of the Government to insist on continuing the monopoly in Manitoba; also in the Territories and British Columbia. Reductions are now being made in rates by the C. P. R. which will extend along the entire western division.

The Budget Speech.

Sir Chas. Tupper spoke for upwards of five hours in the House of Commons yesterday on making his Budget Speech. He indicated that there was a possibility of a treaty with Spain and spoke of the importance of reciprocal arrangements with the United States. He taunted the Opposition with having come over to support the National Policy. One hundred and twenty changes in the tariff were announced.

The Iron Industry.

Large preparations are being made with a view to develop the iron industry of the Dominion. The duty on pig iron has been increased to four dollars a ton.

The Irish Agitation.

QUEBEC, May 13.—O'Brien, amid mingled cheers and hisses, addressed a large audience at Quebec last night. He speaks at Ottawa tonight and is billed for Toronto on Saturday night, but has been advised not to speak there, by Mayor Howland.

Was He the Robber?

REGINA, May 13.—Dr. Dodd, Coroner, has just been summoned to Salt Spring, twenty miles north of the Touchwood agency to hold an inquest on Robert Smith who has been found dead in a shanty under suspicious circumstances. Smith's place is close to the scene of the recent mail robbery and Smith was under suspicion at the time.

THE WEEK'S WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, May 7.—Rev Todor, of Medicine Hat, will, to-morrow, be inducted Rector of All Saints, Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, May 7.—Mr. Jackson, has gone to St. Paul to arrange for the work on the Wood Mountain road.

WINNIPEG, May 9.—A valuable collection of coins belonging to Frank Matheson, manager of the bank of Ottawa, were burglarized on Saturday last.

J. N. Fairbanks, treasurer for the municipality of Belmont, has shipped. He is said to be four thousand dollars behind in his accounts and an audit has been in progress.

Lieut. Governor Dewdney is in the city and will remain until to-morrow. Tomorrow will be arbor day throughout Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, May 10.—This arbor day has been devoted to tree planting and sports. The principal feature was a match for the lacrosse championship, between the Ninetieth, Winnipeg, and Brandon clubs. It was for the championship of the province.

A young Englishman named Driver, while en route from Brandon to Winnipeg hospital attempted to commit suicide on the train.

WINNIPEG, May 11.—The 90 lb lacrosse club defeated the Brandon club yesterday, thus winning the provincial championship.

The funeral of Miss Miall took place this afternoon, attended by Salvation Army chorists. There was a large crowd present.

The staff in the Canadian Pacific workshops in this city is to be reduced to two hundred men.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, May 7.—The Indian tenders have been returned to Regina and will probably be returned here for final awarding.

OTTAWA, May 7.—The Winnipeg deputation is still in the city; they have been interviewing the Government in reference to the location for an experimental farm for Manitoba, near Winnipeg, and have received great encouragement. They have been invited to visit Montreal to consider the question of rates. It is said the Canadian Pacific has promised to give everything they want in that regard if the monopoly is left alone.

The Official Gazette today contains the appointment of Mr. McGuire, of Kingston, as judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest, and David Watson, of Regina, as Clerk of the Supreme Court for Western Assiniboia. Peter W. King, of

Fergus, Ontario, and J. A. Benson, of Regina, Sheriffs of Assiniboia. Oliver Neff of Neosho, as clerk of supreme court of Eastern Assiniboia. H. E. Ross, of Prince Albert, as sheriff of Saskatchewan. Duncan Campbell of Macleod, sheriff of Southern Alberta; C. N. Campbell of Macleod clerk of the supreme court for Southern Alberta. H. A. L. Dandee of Calgary, as clerk of the supreme court of Northern Alberta, and C. Langensky St. Albert, as clerk for Saskatchewan.

OTTAWA, May 9.—Sir John A. Macdonald denies the report that he is to be raised to the peerage.

The Winnipeg deputation interviewed the Government today relative to aid to the Hudson Bay project.

OTTAWA, May 10.—The opinion is expressed by a Cabinet Minister that Newfoundland will shortly be admitted into the Confederation.

OTTAWA, May 10.—Col. Goldie will visit Macleod, Calgary and British Columbia about the end of June, for the purpose of buying horses for the British army.

OTTAWA, May 10.—The name of Mackintosh, Ottawa, is mentioned in connection with Dewdney's successor.

OTTAWA, May 10.—The Dominion Government had a majority of 40 on the vote last night, on the question relating to gazzetting members.

OTTAWA, May 10.—The Estimates were brought down in the House last night, among the items were, one of 1,000,000 for the Salt canal, bridges over the Elbow at Calgary \$1,000 and across the Bow at the same place, \$12,000; over the Old Man's River at Macleod, \$10,000; for telegraph in the Northwest, \$15,000.

OTTAWA, May 11.—A deputation of Northwest members will probably wait upon the Government asking that all appointments in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories be made from residents and more especially that Dewdney's successor be chosen from the people already living in the Northwest.

OTTAWA, May 11.—In the House yesterday, a motion passed asking for the papers connected with claims paid on the Banff Hot Springs.

The Act to incorporate the Alberta and British Columbia Junction Railway passed its second reading yesterday.

Owen E. Hughes, M. N. W. C. will be appointed sheriff of Saskatchewan, vice Ross who will be given another appointment. It is believed it will be the Northern Alberta Shrievalty.

Ashley, of Batoche lane, will be appointed to a position at Banff National Park.

It is reported that Baird, of Queens county has resigned his seat.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 9.—O'Brien, the nationalist, has arrived at New York. There is every prospect of serious disturbances as soon as he reaches Canada.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 10.—O'Brien will speak here tomorrow night, Quebec on Thursday, Ottawa on Saturday, Kingston on Monday and Toronto on Tuesday. Lively disturbances are promised.

MONTREAL, May 11.—O'Brien the Irish agitator arrived at Montreal to day. Not much trouble is expected until he reaches Ottawa.

OTHER POINTS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 9.—Disastrous floods are prevailing here.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 11.—Heavy losses are being occasioned by the floods.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 8.—The railroad station here was struck by lightning on Saturday and completely destroyed.

HALIFAX, May 9.—Sir William Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia is dead.

THE NORTHWEST.

REGINA, May 9.—Mowat Bros., freighters, who have just arrived here from Wood Mountain district, report that a band of five hundred cattle belonging to the Wood Mountain Ranch Co., have been found in Milk River country. This lot was supposed to have perished during the heavy storm in February last. They also report that the percentage of loss is not as great as at first stated.

REGINA, May 9.—Dr. Dalry, resident physician and lecturer to the Indian Reserve, is about to recommend to the Government the necessity of providing the Indians with ovens, and an instructor to teach the Indian women the art of modern bread production.

SASKATCHEWAN, May 10.—Two more victims were recovered here yesterday. Funerals are taking place half hourly and business is generally suspended.

REGINA, May 11.—Thirty men of 4th Troop will probably leave tomorrow for Wood Mountain under charge of Major Jarvis.

INDIAN HEAD, May 11.—The nomination were held here yesterday, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. D. Parry, from the Northwest Council. Following are the nominees: Levi Thompson, of Elkhorn; Geo. L. Dodds, of Wabesey; Wm. Sutherland, of Fort Qu'Appelle; Wm. Hovey and C. E. Phipps, of Summersby. The election will be on May 24th.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The authorities here refused permission to Indian traders to sell ammunition to American Indians to protect themselves against the contemplated invasion of Canadian borders.

NO HOPE.

THE FIRE IS NOW BROUGHT FULLY UNDER CONTROL.

Desperate Efforts to Escape.—A City in Mourning.

All Hope Gone.

NANAIMO, B. C., May 7.—The greatest grief prevails in the city; about 170 men were killed in the mine; of these, 105 are white and the rest Chinese. Thirty-five bodies were recovered today and all had been killed by fatal fire-damp; they had made desperate attempts to escape and were found on their faces, with coats over their heads to keep the flames off.

Many were a long way off from their station. They were working in No. 3 slope and were the only ones in the mine of whom there was any hope. The balance of the men are all gone and will probably be burned beyond recognition; they will only be known by the places they are found in. The fire is almost under control now and if all goes well will soon be extinguished. Forty-seven widows are left and large numbers of children are fatherless.

NANAIMO, B. C., May 9.—The work of recovering the bodies from the mine disaster still continues. Upwards of fifty have been taken out. An appeal has been made to the civilized world for aid.

NANAIMO, May 11.—The inquest has been commenced, into the cause of the Nanaimo disaster.

THE ROUND UP.

MEETING OF THE HIGH RIVER DISTRICT COWMEN.

At High River on Monday arrangements were completed for the general round up. The district association met with Mr. J. J. Barter in the chair; Mr. Cross secretary. There was a large attendance of cattlemen.

Mr. Cross gave a report of the Central Association at Macleod and stated that it was necessary to elect three delegates in addition to present ones to represent the district in the Central. Messrs. Hull, Sanson and Quirk were elected, the other three being Messrs. Lane, Emmerson and Cross.

The round-up was arranged to commence on June 1st at the mouth of the Little Bow. The outfit will meet at High River on the 27th to complete preliminaries. George Lane was elected Captain.

A committee was appointed to change the Tongue Creek corral from its present location to where Stimson's trail crosses the creek; also to enquire about the cost of building a branding corral at the forks of Mosquito Creek.

Mr. Lane was authorized to make a suitable ford for crossing cattle about the forks of High River, to cut down the banks and make it in good shape.

It was decided to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law any settlers who are caught dogging, running or otherwise worrying cattle.

There was a good deal of talk about the cow business generally. Nearly every one present gave his experience of the winter and while all agreed that it was a pretty stiff one, yet they spoke in good spirit and expressed the belief that the losses of range cattle would be comparatively light. From the figures given it was estimated that the loss would be under 8 per cent.; calf losses, however, will be rather heavy. Calf branding will commence on the north side of High River about June 10. No other matter of importance occurred.

ACROSS THE BORDER.

The Martyr President.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Garfield statue was unveiled yesterday amid imposing ceremonies. The President took part.

LATEST BY CABLE.

Radicalism.

LONDON, May 13.—In the House of Commons yesterday some extreme radicals opposed the bill granting leave of absence to the Duke of Connaught, commander of the forces in India, to attend the Jubilee celebration. A long discussion ensued in which the practice of promoting Royal Highness was condemned by Labouchere and others. The motion carried by 343 to 45.

LONDON, May 10.—Several extensive fires have recently prevailed in Hungary in consequence of the drought. One town had four hundred houses destroyed, and another three hundred.

PARIS, May 10.—The American Exhibition was formally opened yesterday.

LONDON, May 10.—John Bright talks of resigning his seat in parliament, owing to the adverse vote of the Liberal Council at Birmingham on his action in over-seeing.

LONDON, May 11.—Irish revolutionists in Paris are said to be preparing a minute programme.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

You Nebuchadnezzar, who, said
What is you tryin' to do, said
I'd hab you for a know, said
I'd hab you for a know, said
You better stop dat praisin',
You's pow'ful fond ob dancin',
But I'll bet my year's advance
Dat I'll cure you ob your shames.

Look-ah, mule! Better min' out—
Fus' ting you know you'll die out
How quick I'll wear dis line out
On your ear, eubbe'n back.
You needn't try to stand up
An' I'll dat praisin' bet up:
You's not to plove dis bet up,
You has, sah, for a fac'.

Dar, dat's de way to do it:
He's comin' right down to it:
Jes' watch him plove' trow it!
Dis nigge ain't no fool.
Some folks dey would 'a' beat him;
Now dis would only beat him—
I know jes' how to treat him—
You ninn' reason wid a mule.

He minn' me like a nigge;
If he was only bigger
He'd fetch a nigger figger.
He would, I tell you! Yes, sah!
See how he keeps a-chickin'!
He's as gentle as a chicken,
An' 'eater thinks o' kickin'—
When dar! Nebuchadnezzar!

Is dis heah me, or dat me?
Or is de debil get me?
Who dat a cannon shot me?
Dat I told heah more'n a week?
Dat mule do kick amazin'!
Dat bet was spiled in raisin'—
By now I 'spect he's gracin'—
On de oder side de creek.

—Irvin Russell.

His Salary Didn't Go Up.

"I had been working for three years for one of our old time wholesale houses," said a Detroit man who was calling up reminiscences, "and I finally concluded that I ought to have a raise of salary. I began on \$4 per week and was raised to \$5, but there it had stuck for two years. The head man of the firm was a cold, stiff, austere man, who seldom recognized an employee and was known to be hard hearted. I hesitated a long time before daring to approach him on the subject nearest to my heart, but one day I slid into the private office when I knew he was alone.

"Well, sir," he snarled out, short as pie crust.

"I-I came to—to—"

"Come to what, sir?"

"I-I came to ask you if you—you didn't think?"

"See, here, William," he said as he wheeled around on his stool, "if my daughter loves you, and you love her, it's no business of mine to interfere. Fix it up between you and—"

"The old reynard! He had a daughter, but I had never spoken to her in my life, and he knew it. He answered me the way he did to stop me from asking for a raise of salary. It was a year and a half after that before I was lifted to \$5 per week."—Detroit Free Press.

dressin'-room a good deal, did not seem to care at all what was played for him in the ring. Stickney and Melville were very particular to have each season new sets of quadrilles and other melodies for their acts."—*Alta California*.

Anecdotes of Sydney Smith.

"What estate is that?" asked a fellow traveler of Sydney Smith on a steam car. "Well," said he, "I forgot the owner's name, but he won it recently at billiards from the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells." The fellow traveler made a pencil note of the information as indicative of the higher British morals.

"Who are those now coming in?" said another foreigner to the witty canon of St. Paul's one evening in the gallery of the house of lords. "Them," was the reply, "are the downy peacocks in their own right," though in fact it was the procession of the state equestrienne. When this genial observer wrote for The Edinburgh Review he met an author who was much annoyed at a severe criticism made in the review of his book on the north pole. "Well," said the big hearted Sydney Smith, "I wouldn't mind it, for I have heard the same critic speak disrespectfully of the equator." Lady Holland says somewhere in her biography of her father that in one of his gay moods he said at dinner that he was not generally regarded as a man of liberal principles, but that he confessed to one little weakness—the desire to roast a Quaker. "Good heavens, Mr. Smith," said a bald headed philanthropist, putting down the savory morsel which was on its way to his mouth, "roast a Quaker?" "Yes, sir," replied Sydney, "roast a Quaker; I should do it gladly, although I am a clergyman." "But do you consider the Quaker's feelings under such torture?" "Yes, sir; I have, as a Christian, considered everything in detail. Possibly your objections are valid, but every man has a right to his own tastes, and mine are to roast a Quaker; one would satisfy me, only one; but it is one of the peculiarities I have striven against in vain, and I hope you will pardon my weakness."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Along the Coast of Norway.

Navigation along the coast of Norway is very smooth, with no dangers for the timid or the victims of seasickness. Even when running along the coast north and south, there are almost all the way outlying islands which break the force of the sea, giving smooth water, while the fjords which run deep into the land, some of them being eighty to 100 miles long, are as completely land locked as an ordinary river. There is at times difficulty in finding anchorage along the coast, the water being so deep that it is necessary to despatch detachments as to where you will anchor.

The Norwegian government takes as much care in providing proper anchorage as in providing light-houses. You see along the shore at intervals, apparently white balls upon the rocks, which on inquiry, you find to be places where rings and staples have been set into the rock for vessels to fasten to, and small steamers are kept flying along the coast to see that these are always in proper order. Along the whole north coast there is an extremely perfect system of telegraphic communication, cables being laid to the islands. This system is used a good deal to notify fishermen when the fish, herring and others have "grack" in large quantities at any given place, and that not only so, but fishermen go there to catch them, but they procure barrels and other material for packing.—*Col. George Bliss in New York Times*.

A Smoking Car Incident.

A little man with gray eyes rushed into the smoking room of a Pullman car of the Chicago and Atlantic road the other day and, taking a safety match from the safe on the wall, began scratching the percussion end on the woodwork. Two bald headed men who were sitting in the compartment smiled serenely as they watched the little fellow's vain efforts to strike a light.

"You can't light one of those matches unless you strike the emery paper on the side of the safe," said one of the spectators, becoming annoyed at the rasping noise.

The "greeny" smiled complacently and said he guessed he could. Another match was rubbed along the panels of the room, then across the side of a big right foot, and finally broken in a diagonal sweep over a pantaloons leg.

"You can't do it, I tell you," repeated the same spectator, shifting his position.

"Better \$5 I bet," replied the little man.

"But you will light it in your cigar," said the bald headed man.

"No, sir. Do you want to cover that bet?"

"Certainly."

"And does your friend want another \$5 of it?"

"Of course," said the other spectator, speaking for himself.

Four \$5 bills were piled upon one another in quick order, and then the little man took a match from the safe, walked up to the door and rubbed the percussion head along the ground, flinty glass. The little stick burst into flame and burned rapidly as the little man picked up the four bills and walked out upon the platform to enjoy the crisp air. After he had gone the bald headed man spoke to one another in a strange tongue.—*Chicago Herald*.

Taking Up the Thread.

A story is told of a man of a very silent disposition who, driving in his gig over a bridge, turned about and asked his servant if he liked eggs.

The man replied, "Yes, sir."

Nothing more was said on the subject till the following year, when, driving over the same bridge again, the master suddenly turned again to his servant and said, "How?" to which the man promptly responded, "Poached, sir."

This, however, as an instance of long intermission of discourse, sinks into insignificance beside an anecdote of a minister of Campbell, near Glasgow. It is related that the worthy pastor, one Archibald Denniston was deprived of his ministerial office in 1855, and not replaced till after the restoration. He had, before leaving his charge, begun a discourse, and finished the first head. At his return in 1861 he took up a second division of his interrupted sermon, calmly introducing it with the remark that "the times were altered, but the doctrine was the same."—*Chicago Herald*.

He Would Attend at the Right Place.

Gentleman—I am sorry, Uncle Rastus, that I can't do anything for you this morning, but charity, you know, begins at home.

Uncle Rastus—All right, Mister Smif—all right, sah. I'll call round at yo' house 'bout when dis ebenin', sah.—*Harvard's Razor*.

The Baby King of Spain.

To interview an adult emperor, king or full fledged president is not very extraordinary, but to look up a majesty only 5 months old implies that the force of interviewing can no longer go. Alphonse XIII of Spain and his nurse Raymonda have been subjected to that Nineteenth century inquisition. The baby king is well and is engaged cutting his first teeth. All his entourage when alluding to him say "His Majesty." His mamma and wet nurse adopt a familiar title of "baby." Indeed Raymonda—a name of Madagascare origin—occasionally alludes to him as her mince. There was once a Bourbon prince interred at St. Denis at the age of 3 days. She was alluded to in the court circulars as "The high and mighty princess," with a string of et ceteras that would crack the brain of even a Spanish lord chamberlain to remember.

Alphonse eats, sleeps and laughs and plays well. Raymonda's sole duty is to give him the breast. The couple are visited twice a day by the doctors, the baby is weighed every ten days and the nurse's milk analyzed weekly. There may be death in the breast as well as in the pot—His Majesty has his own household; quite an army of major domos is told off to attend to his slightest wants. A special guard of beefsteaks watch the queen's chamber, and for sixteen years still the same precautions will be taken. On that depends the stability of a throne and the happiness of 16,000,000 people. When her majesty wishes to pay a compliment to a friend or a dignitary she takes baby into her own arms and makes a double presentation. Whenever Alphonse looks supremely happy she has his photo at once taken. Quite a picture gallery could be furnished of portraits of the queen embracing her son-in-beir. All her husband's family are as true to the widowed queen as the needle to the pole, and she finds in the routine of her state business the best antidote for her bereavement.—*Foreign Cor. Chicago Journal*.

The Curious of Russia.

The Curious of Russia might serve as a model to all women in her regular and perfectly ordered daily life. She rises early, and, though most dainty and fastidious in all her toilet arrangements, is always ready at ten o'clock. Mass is said at 11 and breakfast served at 12. Her Majesty does not affect robes de chambre nor deshabilles, but has adopted for morning wear the simple costumes of fine cloth or wool a la anglaise, with narrow collars and cuffs. Her beautiful hair, silky and shining, always exquisitely arranged, completes her dainty toilet, so thoroughly "neat" with that freshness which is so much admired in the English household of the Princess of Wales. The Emperor declares that there is not another woman in the world who so thoroughly understands the art of dress.—*Chicago Times*.

SAVED BY STORM. The ship "Dorchester" was driven ashore on a rocky beach, and the crew were in great danger. The ship was a small schooner, and the crew consisted of about twenty men. The ship was driven ashore on a rocky beach, and the crew were in great danger. The ship was a small schooner, and the crew consisted of about twenty men.

Hereford Cattle.

Thoroughbred and Grades for sale. Bulls raised especially for the Western Ranches. Terms moderate.

Apply to
Muntz & Sprenger,
ALFORD FARM, ONT.
Four miles from Brantford on North Pac. Junction. d w may24

THE CITY PHARMACY

SIGN OF THE MORTAR.
NEW NAME
NEW STORE
NEW GOODS.
S. W. TROTT

is now in good running order in his new premises with the largest and most complete stock in the Territory. Purchased in the best establishments in the Dominion.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.
STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.
TOILET ARTICLES.
PERFUMERY.
TOILET SOAPS.
BRUSHES.
COMBS AND
A FULL STOCK OF DRUGGIST SUNDRIES.

Price as low as the lowest.

Remember we guarantee everything as we represent it.

Dispensing a Specialty.

Orders by Mail filled by return.

S. W. TROTT,
McWalter's College Pharmacy, Ex-Proc. of Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

\$15 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to anyone who will return to the owner a Bay Horse, black points, 14-15, Neigh, branded W.M. on right hip, J.H. on the right leg. Apply at the Herald Office.

BULL FOR SALE.

A Yearling Callo-way Bull.

Apply to
J. S. MOORE,
Box 104, Calgary, P. O.

FREIGHT PREPAID

On all orders of \$10 or over, providing they contain 5 lbs. of Tea at 30c. per lb., and not more than \$2 in Sugar; and on all orders of \$20 or over, providing they contain 10 lbs. Tea at 40c. or over and not more than \$3 in Sugar.

Write for our Price List.

J. G. MILLS & CO.

Tea Merchants and General Grocers,
NO. 368 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG
P. O. BOX 403.

When writing for our Price List be sure to Register your letter. Mention this paper.



TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, May 20th, 1897.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North-West, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed form.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender is accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE,
Comptroller, N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa, March 24th, 1896. ap 1897

NAILS.

CARPET

FELT,

STOVES,

AT

ROGERS'

Wholesale & Retail

HARDWARE.

HATS

HATS

A. FERLAND & CO.

HATS

HATS

A. FERLAND & CO.

A large shipment of New Goods just arrived comprising kinds of HATS and CAPS.

Stetsons' Soft Felt.

Woodrow's best Stiff Hats.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF COWBOY'S HATS.

In Boots and Shoes we keep only the best makes and we guarantee perfect satisfaction at Lowest Prices.

To arrive in a few days a full line of

Ladies and Misses' Fine Shoes

From the celebrated house of THOMSON & CO., Montreal.

Our Stock of Groceries and Provisions is kept up to the standard and we invite comparison.

A. Ferland & Co.

Wholesale & Retail Merchants.

The Calgary Herald.

(DAILY and WEEKLY)

Daily published every afternoon except Sunday; weekly issued every Friday evening at the office.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, N. W. T.

Lucas & Ewer, Publishers.

ALLEN LUCAS, Business Manager.
C. F. EWER, Editor.

Subscriptions—Daily, 1 year \$10.00 6 months \$5.00 3 months \$2.50 1 month \$1.00
Weekly—\$1 per annum, strictly cash in advance.

ADVERTISING, Weekly edition. Transient advertisements, 12 cents per line solid post paid, for first insertion, 5 cents each subsequent insertion.

Professional Cards.—On first page set solid, \$15 per annum.
Stock Dealers.—\$10 to \$20 per annum according to size and number of brands.
Regular Commercial Advertising.

1 Column 11 Months, \$1.50; 1 Column 6 Months, \$1.00; 1 Column 3 Months, 60c
1/2 Column 11 Months, 80c; 1/2 Column 6 Months, 50c
1/4 Column 11 Months, 40c; 1/4 Column 6 Months, 30c
1/8 Column 11 Months, 20c; 1/8 Column 6 Months, 15c

All Advertisements inserted until paid for and charged accordingly.

FRIDAY MAY 13, 1897.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SEN. JOHN'S majority increased to 43 on the last division, with two Conservatives absent. He will have 50 before the close of the session.

Will some of the croakers who don't like to hear a good word about Calgary kindly inform an anxious public where a better climate is to be found.

SURELY Calgary will contribute her mite towards the relief fund for the sufferers by the Nainaimo horror! No doubt the council could get money for such a purpose.

A BILL to amend the act incorporating the Alberta and Athabasca Railway has been introduced at Ottawa. We are informed that the company is seeking a change of route so as to run through Calgary.

We trust that every encouragement will be given by our citizens to the telephone project to be submitted to them by Messrs. Wainwright and Walsh in a day or two. In these busy times the telephone is an invaluable institution and no business man can afford to be without it.

RICHARD GODWIN (in the Tribune): "We are apt to have seasons as rainy and disagreeable as almost any place in Canada."

Editor of the Tribune: "With regard to the foregoing, it voices our opinion on this subject to a nicety."

Sanguineus (also in the Tribune): "Our climate is superb. Our last winter, cold as it was, and it was the worst ever known in this country, was nothing like as bad as it was in the east or west."

THE letter published yesterday re-keeping the trails open, should receive attention. We believe it is the intention of the Government to have the old trails preserved for public use and if so, no time should be lost in surveying them and handing them over to the Northwest Government. The rapid advance of settlement will cause serious complications and a great deal of dissatisfaction unless immediate action is taken by the Government.

We are glad to see that the news papers are at length beginning to take an interest in the Indian Question, and even if it is only to take exception to our plan it cannot but result in good to the cause. There is nothing like discussion and we invite it. We will publish on Friday an article from one who is perhaps the best qualified in the Northwest to deal with the subject. His letter is an answer to nearly all the objections yet taken to the HERALD'S scheme, and we trust it will receive careful consideration.

THE pilgrimage of the Winnipeg Anti-Disfranchisement deputation to Ottawa does not seem to have brought much honor or profit either to the city or to the members of the delegation. They return empty handed and in contempt. Probably Winnipeg will now appreciate a little more highly the result of Premier Norquay's trips to Ottawa in the interests of the province. He generally succeeded in getting at least half a loaf, which is certainly better than no bread. We doubt very much that Winnipeg will ever get relief from Disfranchisement except through and by the direct action of Mr. Norquay.

A local newspaper correspondent thinks Alberta's future depends on her ability to raise fall wheat. Perhaps it

does, but we would not advise our farmers to rush right off and kill all their stock or neglect to put in a good patch of seeds and other root crops just on account of this announcement. Of course we can grow wheat, but there are other crops that pay better. In other respects "Sanguineus," though somewhat verbose and tiring, comes near the truth in regard to our magnificent country. The Tribune should encourage this kind of correspondence.

THE Tribune alleges to have received a real telegraphic despatch yesterday, and the novelty of such an event rather upset it, so that the abnormally astute editor took it to be a declaration of war on the part of British Columbia against Alberta, and, particularly, Calgary. Accordingly he hastened to inform his several readers that a bill had been introduced in Parliament to transfer Calgary to British Columbia. We unhesitatingly and emphatically declare that there is no truth in the statement, and the intense excitement which it has caused must now subside or the police will be called out. The advance on the British Columbia frontier is postponed for a week. The editor of the Tribune has learned from the columns of yesterday's HERALD that it was only a railway bill after all.

MANY of the Northwest newspapers in discussing disallowance, speak of it as being the "policy" of the Dominion Government in the Northwest. Nothing could be more misleading. The disallowance of competitive railway charters was one of the obligations which the Dominion Government placed itself under in order to secure the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is one of the disadvantages which nearly every white man in the Territories knew he would find when he came here. It is a matter of contract, not of policy, and hard as it may seem to bear on our progress we cannot reasonably expect relief through the Government. While on this subject we would like to ask Winnipeg whether it will favor the granting of charters for roads running from Regina and Calgary, southeasterly to the boundary, providing the Northwest backs up Manitoba in her fight for a road from Winnipeg to the boundary.

A PAMPHLET by Colonel Ravenhill, R. A., who paid the Northwest a visit last year for the purpose of securing horses for the British army, is being distributed by the Department of the Interior. The pamphlet contains some valuable suggestions to stock raisers. Col. Ravenhill advocates the establishment of a horse fair or fairs at central points, as in the present state of the Dominion no English or European dealer could afford the time or expense of moving about the country along great distances, and only being able to purchase a very limited number of good animals. While the artillery purchasers were in Canada last season they examined 7,674 horses, out of which they purchased only 83. It is suggested that the Canadian Government should appoint an inspector of horse breeding operations, with a view to the improvement of the stock. As the importation into England alone is over 17,000 horses annually, it is pointed out that the trade is well worth attention.

THE Tribune gave a lengthy space on Saturday, with evident approval and endorsement, to a bitter attack on Canada generally, and on Calgary and the Northwest specially. The cowardly writer shields himself under the nom de plume "Montana," and we believe our friends down in the territory which wears that name will resent the use of the name for such a dirty purpose. The letter is a clumsy and senseless concoction of untruth and misrepresentation, and if the author is not utterly daft and therefore irresponsible, his only motive must have been a desire to insult Calgary, and the citizens among whom he professes to have lived. Lucky the day when Calgary saw the last of him! There is not another public journal in Canada that would have published such a libel, and there is not a citizen of Calgary who will not condemn both author and publisher. It may be that the writer of this letter had once some friends in Calgary who expressed regret at his departure; perhaps THE HERALD was one of them. If so, we are sorry.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

We have not yet heard any arguments in favor of local government for the Territories. Davin's bill is still before Parliament but it certainly will not be passed, as no general request for such a measure has been made by the people. In fact, so effort whatever has been made to obtain the voice of the people on

the question. Mr. Davin has amended his bill by defining and describing the proposed electoral divisions. It gives 12 members to Assiniboia, 7 to Alberta, and 4 to Saskatchewan, the whole to form a legislature of 24 members, with an executive council and all the machinery of provincial governments. The allotment of seats has been made on last year's census and is therefore open to objection, but in any case we do not think the proposed scheme is what we want. The provision made by the Government which gave us the Northwest Council was liberal enough and in a year or two at most the Council will develop into a legislature. We have now 14 members, and two new districts, Whitewood and Yorkton, will probably soon have representation in the Council as soon as they find that it will be to their advantage. When the Council has 21 members it will be time to decide whether we require provincial Government or not. Such a body will be fully representative of the people and will know what we require better, possibly, than does the prairie poet of Regina.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

IN a recent issue the Manitoba Free Press undertakes to demolish THE HERALD'S scheme for improving the condition of the Indians. We are somewhat disappointed with the manner in which it deals with the subject. We thought that the Free Press, with its long experience and extensive knowledge on all subjects affecting the Northwest, would have given a rational criticism of the scheme, but, on the contrary, it goes at it "hammer and tongs," and tries to overwhelm it with slipshod misrepresentation. Is it not unworthy of a journal professing to occupy first place among Northwest newspapers to describe the scheme of making an Indian territory on the Red Deer river—one of the most fertile and beautiful tracts in the country—as "congregating the Indians around the North Pole," and further to remark that "possibly the Indians might be got rid of in this way," or shooting them might be as well? However, the odium of such language rests on the Free Press, and we have no desire to rub it in, on this score, as the presumably sincere portions of the article are bad enough.

THE F. P. is rather pleased, evidently, to learn that the policy of the Government towards the Indians during the last seven years has proved an utter failure. In an 11-told you so strain it emphasizes the fact, and concludes that if several small reserves have proved a failure, a large one would be a greater failure. We agree with the F. P. that the cause of the failure of the present policy lies in allowing the Indians to roam in idleness through the white settlements. This is the sole cause of their degradation and impoverishment. Now, our policy is to remove this cause, and as the result of contact between the Indians and the white settlements is proverbially bad, we propose to remove the Indians beyond the influence of the whites and to show them that though they cannot go among the whites and live like them, they can have a country of their own, like the whites, and live there and till the soil the same as the white man, each holding his farm individually in his own right, and having for his own use the result of his labor. Idle and degraded as the Indians have become, we sincerely believe they can yet be redeemed and made useful members of society, the way to do it is by showing them the way and by giving them a chance to emulate the white man.

THE F. P. would force the poor, ignorant people to take an equal start with the whites, to earn a living or starve; while their children are to be torn from them and taken to centres of civilization (will the author of this scheme suggest Winnipeg as a centre of civilization) there to be educated. Such a proposal is as inhuman as it is impracticable.

Another suggestion which the writer makes is worthy of an Oscar Wilde or some tender dunder of the effete east—not of a hardheaded pioneer like the Free Press. Hear it:—

"Under the superintendence of competent builders, a large number of them might, for example, be employed in erecting dwelling houses on government lands, so that immigrants from the old countries could find homes ready for them on their arrival."

This scheme is the most marvellous one ever thought of. It is developing a resource which has not hitherto been included among our advantages. Imagine the effect of such a plan in the emigration centres of Europe! Tell the people of the older countries that not only can they get free homesteads but free houses

why, yes, free furniture, tables, chairs, beds, pianos, organs, etc., for could not the Indians be taught to make these as well as houses? This is a grand scheme; it can be developed indefinitely. We revel in the thoughts which crowd in upon this idea. Let us ponder over it!

But would it not be as well to teach the aborigines to build houses for themselves first?

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

SIR:—I have just seen in the Saskatchewan Herald, an article objecting very strongly, and at considerable length, to the scheme proposed in your paper, for the settlement of the Indian question. Of course the editor of the Saskatchewan Herald, in his way of reasoning and objecting is very specious, but I say, and I pretend to prove that the scheme proposed by the Calgary Herald, and endorsed by many friends of the Indians and of the Government, is the only one which will satisfactorily settle the Indian question; and it will be settled if the proper means are employed. The Saskatchewan Herald, I am sure, has good intentions, but is astray in its argument of the question, therefore, I want to give some explanations from which the public can judge fairly of the question. Of course I don't want to make an appeal to those who for personal advantage desire that the present system should continue. I can only expect the attention of those who care sincerely and truly for the good of our Indians and for the colonization of the country. We don't want to create any bitter feelings among our different populations, but only to have the thing discussed peacefully and fraternally.

We answer to the Saskatchewan Herald that the improvement that the HERALD scheme wants to make in the condition of the Indian is not a secondary consideration but a primary one, because we consider the present condition of the Indian a miserable one, and that only a change as proposed, would improve the condition of the man of nature; and so this change is a vital and a primary one.

We don't consider as a serious objection the setting apart of a tract of land to form an Indian Territory, and we pretend that that country must be well supplied with wood, water, and grass land, if we want to give a home to the Indians. I don't expect that the Herald would put the Indians in a country where the soil is not good. I cannot see what objection the pioneers can have to such a plan and what arguments they can make to the authorities, when already our Indians have in their reserves the best parts of the country. The change would be a benefit without doubt to the pioneers.

No, sir, it is not a good plan and not an advisable one to extinguish at once the tribal organization. Even if you would for generations, you would not succeed in abolishing it. The utopia of making the Indians civilized and emancipated will take a long time; the little bands will probably disappear before anything of the kind can be done. Just now our Indians are looking on the Government as being bound to feed them to the end of time and it will be that way for the future, as long as the present management goes on. If the Herald knew a little more about the Blackfeet, the Bloods, the Piegiens, and the Sarces he would be amazed at the change brought about by years of the present policy. It would know what they have learned by their continual contact with the white people. Come, my dear friends and see just now those bands of Indians camped round Calgary, Macleod, Regina and other places. They are away from their reserves and the farm instructors with a very few more laborers are doing all the work of ploughing and seeding; and those bands of Crees coming from Battleford, Battle River, Edmonton. What they have been taught by the example of the whites among whom they have been begging for years and are now roaming here among the Blackfeet and Sarces. They are a plague to the country. Please, my friend, ask the people of Regina, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; what they think of the present Indian policy, when they see these poor creatures a disgrace to their towns and a subject of uneasiness to everybody. Ask the Mounted Police what trouble they have to drive away from those places such nuisances. Indeed, one must be very ignorant of their present state to think and say that the "disadvantages" in having numerous small reserves in different parts of the country are compensated by the good which the example of the thrift and industry of the surrounding settlers would have upon the Indians. No, sir, the more our Indians have seen of these examples of industry the more they become reluctant and lazy to do the same.

But now I have something to say more convincing than all the rest, which demands more than anything a change in the Indian policy. Does the Herald know anything of the kind of demoralization which is going on among the bad whites and the Indians, on account of the mutual contact? I am able to affirm that among the Indians of treaty 7, except the Stonies, that there are not 10 out of 100 women and girls who are not public women, making money by the most fearful and disgraceful immorality. Look in the faces of those wretched creatures, consider the poor bodies of the few new born children and you will be terrified to see that terrible venereal disease is ravaging the lives of those Indians, who never knew such a plague before their contact with the whites. Ask the doctors who attended the Indian reserves and they will tell you if I am right or wrong. Read again the scheme proposed by the Calgary Herald and you will convince yourself that the only way to save our Indians is to remove them from the white population. Then they will be cured and sane.

I have no time to answer the objection on account of the failure of a similar plan in the United States, suffice it to say that if the Government of the United States had not let the whites invade the greater part of their so called Indian territory,

had not made that territory so large and in such a poor country, had they not placed their really agents over them and encouraged all kinds of wrongs to discourage the Indians, they would have succeeded, as we are to make a success if we pursue the right policy.

Certainly the expense of carrying out such a plan would be very large at the beginning, but in a few years, as it is said in the scheme, the Government would repay themselves by putting on the market these large reserves; for instance, at Blackfoot Crossing and at Belly River. Moreover, by cutting off many employees, who would be no more necessary, a large expenditure would be saved. It is not so much the great number of farm instructors that is required to make a success, as it is to make the Indians pleased and contented. All our Indians can plow and reap without farm instructors.

Of course, no doubt, a great deal of the problem lies in the education by schools of the young children to prepare the new generation, but, I deny that it is the key for the solution at present for the Indian question. "To elevate the individual Indian to a standard of self reliance and enable him to seize his opportunities of becoming a free man, to make him free from tribal restraint and free to make a home for himself by means of his own energy and usefulness." It requires something more than the present system. To be convinced, go and see the result of more than seven years of that policy. Go and examine the miserable cabins in which they are forced to live in the winter, because they have nothing to make warm wigwams. Listen at the harangues of the great men, when they meet with some of the officers of the Government. Do they not grumble continually at the small quantity of grub they receive, and ask for more. "We are poorer than ever" is the great complaint and it is the truth, and the visible and tangible truth. We cannot deny that our government has done their best through their agents, and with energy, liberality and great expense to make the Indian able by his own energy and usefulness to do something for himself. Failure! Except in a few cases they are a band of beggars, a burden to the Government and a continual nuisance to the settlers.

Now, in fine, I want to say emphatically to the Canadian public at large: "Ask those men who devote to the Christian instruction and civilization of the Indian, to those ones who work, not for the sake of money and retribution in this world. Those missionaries will tell you which is the best policy, to put the Indians in such a state that they can be in contact with the whites, to take an example of the thrift and industry of the surrounding settlers, or to have them removed to a territory alone with their missionaries, teachers, agents and commissioners. I am sure all will ask for the last proposition, because they all know that the contact of the Indian with the white is a crime and demoralization, immorality, drunkenness, robbery and all kinds of mischief, which they learn so quick from the pale face. The fine friends of the poor Indian will tell you their experience and that of their predecessors in the work of civilizing. They will say, "Let us alone with our neophytes; keep away from our missions the bad white people; don't allow our Indians to go among the surrounding towns and settlements; give us schools of industry &c." Yes, read the history and recall the names of those different Indian tribes, which have disappeared, or who are on the point of becoming extinct. You will learn that the cause of their destruction is their contact with the white man. In spite of all that the Gospel and Governments have tried and tested to make them free "from tribal restraint and giving them all the chance to be civilized and able to make a living for themselves by means of their own energy and usefulness."

I hope our Government and the friends of the Indians will take into consideration once more this important question. I hope the Saskatchewan Herald will not find fault with me for my answer and explanations. I invite him to read again the plan and scheme proposed by his namesake, THE CALGARY HERALD.

AN OLD TIMER.

THE OLD ROADS.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

SIR:—To the great annoyance of the settlers and travellers, the old trails begin to be fenced and shut in by homesteaders and others new comers. It is not right, when the Government wanted the old roads left open and they must be left open. It is a very great inconvenience for the community at large to have no place to pass. A great many complaints are heard already against such obstructions. Some will soon be shut completely. It is all very fine to say: follow the road allowance between the sections. These so called roads are not yet surveyed and a great part of them are impossible. It will take many years before they will be fixed by the Government to be good and convenient. Therefore, friends, don't be mean, you have more land than you can work; have compassion on your fellow colonists when going from one place to another, and leave them for some time the old trails, which are sacred to their antiquity.

Fish Creek, May 7th.

A FRIEND.

NEW BOOKS.

Jo's Boys, and how they turned out, by Louisa M. Alcott. This author's works are always welcome visitors. They contain more true sentiment and unadorned truth than most works of fiction. Open a volume where you will and you find a pearl—a gem of nature. Alcott's latest work is a sequel to "Little Men" and is fully up to the standard. Issued by W. Blythe, Toronto, in the "Popular Series."

FROM ONTARIO TO THE PACIFIC BY THE C. P. R.—Mrs. Arthur Sprague. This little volume consists of the personal experiences of the writer, augmented by selected facts and figures taken from newspaper scribbles and reference books. C. Blackett Robinson, Toronto, publisher.

A HISTORIC SWORD.

WIELDED BY CAPT. REID AT A
HEROIC SEA FIGHT.

The "Thermopylae of the Ocean"—Seven
Guns and Ninety Men Against 138
Guns and 2,000 Men—The Fight and
Its Results.

There has lain upon the desk of the president for some time a plain, steel scabbarded sword, old fashioned in style and serviceable rather than elegant, slightly curved, somewhat battered and generally a weapon that looks as though it had seen service. And it has, and service, too, in one of the most heroic actions described in the pages of American history.

A day or two ago the president sent this sword to congress, and it will probably become the duty of the National museum, in which so many other valuable relics are deposited, to give it a place in which it may be seen in company with a sketch of the hero and the heroic contest that made it sacred.

The presentation to congress, through the president, by Col. Samuel C. Reid of this battle sword of his father, the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, who commanded the United States private armed brig of war Gen. Armstrong at the battle of Fayal, in September, 1814, is evidence enough for reviving some incidents which have passed out of mind.

UNEQUAL FORCES ENGAGED.
The Armstrong was a little brig of but 298 tons, carrying but seven guns and ninety men. She was attacked in the neutral waters of the Azores islands by a British squadron, consisting of the ship of the line Flamingo, the frigate Hecate and the sloop of war Cerberus, with a total amount of 138 guns and 2,000 men. The British lost over 300 of their picked men and officers in killed and wounded, while the Armstrong lost but two killed and seven wounded. The action has well been called the "Thermopylae of the Ocean," for no naval battle in ancient or modern history is comparable with that of the Armstrong at Fayal, either as to the unequal forces engaged, the unyielding and inflexible bravery of her officers and crew, nor as to the grand results which followed in the defeat of the British expedition against Louisiana.

The height of heroic and romantic chivalry were displayed by Capt. Reid and his crew in the last act of this extraordinary naval drama. After scuttling his vessel to save her from capture he went ashore with his men and arms, when the commander of the squadron, Admiral Lloyd, demanded their surrender and threatened to send 500 men to take them. Reid retired with his men to an old grotto, which he fortified, knocked away the drawbridge, ran up the American flag and bade the enemy defiance. Lloyd quailed under this last exhibition of heroic courage, saying they were demons and not men.

The squadron under Lloyd was on its way to the island of Jamaica to join the great fleet assembled there under Admiral Lord Cochrane, afterward Earl of Dundonald, who was confidentially entrusted with the secret expedition for the conquest of Louisiana. The last hope of England to wrest the control of the Mississippi river and the province of Louisiana from France had been foiled by Napoleon, who, seeing that he had no means of protecting it from the conquest of England, ceded it to the United States in 1803.

FOURTEEN RESULTS.
On the declaration of war by the United States, in 1812, England's eyes were once more turned to the coveted possession, and, after making a demonstration against Washington and Baltimore, she assembled her combined fleets, no longer needed for the blockades of the French coast, at Negri Bay, Jamaica, to carry out this great design. The crippled condition of Lloyd's squadron had created a delay of over ten days in repairing damages, as they were occupied three days alone in burying their dead. On the arrival of Lloyd at Jamaica a further delay of a week took place, Admiral Lord Cochrane being furious at Lloyd's disaster, which finally proved fatal to the expedition. The fleet did not arrive off Lake Bosque until four days after the arrival of Gen. Jackson with his forces, which barely gave him time to make a defense, so that, had the fleet arrived ten days sooner, when New Orleans and the coast was utterly defenseless, an easy conquest would have been made, and once in possession it is doubtful if the treaty of peace would have been ratified by England. Thus it is clearly demonstrated that if Capt. Reid had surrendered his vessel against such an overwhelming force, which he might have done without the imputation of cowardice, Louisiana might to-day be under the flag of St. George.

To Capt. Reid is not only due the credit of this victory, but its general results in saving a domain now more than three times larger than the territory of France, and it is worthy to be remembered that this gallant sailor became afterward the designer of the present form of the United States flag, as adopted by congress in 1818. His name and fame deserve to be commemorated, and congress should show the gratitude of the people by making an appropriation for a substantial and enduring memorial to his bravery and usefulness.—Cor. New York Times.

Viticulture in California.

The planting, cultivation, picking and pruning of the California grape has a great many advantages over the same process in France and other European grape growing sections of country. But these are all balanced by the low price of labor in those countries as compared to that paid by California vintners. In the first place, the California vineyards are entirely free from stones, and no fertilizers are necessary or are used. There is no snow at all and seldom any rain or hail from pruning time to vintage. There are as yet no legs of much concern, and the ravages of the phylloxera in Spain and Sonoma counties have been much subdued. The ravages of the phylloxera in France have been dreadful; for, out of her area of 5,165,793 acres in 1884, 1,021,278 acres were attacked, and are now dead or dying. Previous to 1884 there had been 1,072,000 acres of fine grape vines totally destroyed, and her total production of wine in 1883 was 927,705,233 gallons, 800,000,000 less than the (mean) product of ten previous seasons. Our other advantages are double crop per acre and the general warmth and equability of the California climate, where fermentation is carried on without artificial heat, while in other grape countries fires have to be kept up in the cellars during winter. Land is cheaper in California than in France, and interest on money nowadays only a trifle higher.—New York Times.

The Doctor's Fee.

Not far from Bradford, England, an old couple lived on their farm. The good man had been ill for some time, when the practitioner who attended him advised that a physician should be summoned from Bradford for a consultation. The doctor came, looked into the case, gave his opinion, and descending from the sick room to the kitchen, was there accosted by the woman with: "Well, doctor, what's your charge?" "My fee is a guinea," "A guinea—doctor! A guinea! And if ye come again will be another guinea?" "Yes," "A guinea, doctor! Heck!" The old woman rose, went up stairs to her husband's bedroom, and the doctor, who waited below, heard her say: "He charges a guinea. And if he comes again, it'll be another guinea. Now what do you say?" The feeble voice of the sick man was lost on the doctor, but there was no mistaking the energetic tones of his wife as she answered: "If I were ye I'd say, 'like a Brittoner, and I'd die first.'—Boston Pilot.

His Heroism Gauged by Circumstances.

It was a thrifty urchin, albeit of tender years, who fell down on the icy sidewalk and cut a slight gash in his tough little palm the other day. Some kindly passerby stopped to hint up his hand and offer him a dime consolation. A gentleman gave him a dime, and when the lady who wound her handkerchief around the injured hand asked him if he did not feel pretty comfortable, he replied with astounding candor: "Yes'm, as comfortable as a feller can fur ten cents." That boy had a sense of values.—Boston Post.

How Heaven Interfered.

Sir Francis Hastings Doyle put the following good story into his lately published book of reminiscences: "James Allan Park was a worthy old judge, a believer in special providences and extremely eccentric. He was in the habit of talking aloud to himself without knowing it. In one case that came before him the prisoner was accused of stealing some fagots, and Park, on the bench, was heard to mutter something to this effect: 'that he did not quite see his way to a verdict, one fagot being as like another fagot as one egg is like another egg. The quick-witted barrister retained for the defense caught these murmurs from above, and instantly made use of them. "Now, witness," he cried out, "you swear to those fagots; how dare you do such a thing. Is not one fagot as like another fagot as one egg is like another egg?" Immediately the judge, who though a good man, had certainly no claim to be an angel, rushed in without any proper apprehension. "Stop the case," he shouted, "stop it at once; the coincidence is quite miraculous. I row to God the very same thought in the very same words passed through my mind only a few seconds ago. Heaven has interfered to shield an innocent man. Gentlemen of the jury, you will acquit the prisoner."—Chicago Herald.

Absolution Granted.

The Accident News tells of two well known newspaper men of this city who met the other morning with contrite hearts and big heads, and swore off for six months. At 8 o'clock that evening one was slipping a glass of settler when the door opened and No. 2 entered very intoxicated. He paused to recover his balance, perceived his friend, straightened up, and, advancing to the latter, said with great dignity: "I absolve you from your plank. Drink (hic) all you please."—New York Sun.

Reports for the West state that rye has advanced. This does not discommode the market, for every one knows that the laws of trade will readjust the matter, and that when rye goes up it is quite sure to go down soon after.

HOTELS.

CALGARY HOUSE.

This hotel is now open.
It is the only house in town where you can get breakfast at 5 a.m.
It is the quietest house in town. No bar.

JOHN MCINNES,
PROPRIETOR.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Atlantic ave. Nearly opposite the railway station. The most comfortable hotel in Calgary. First-class meals and most excellent bar and pool room in connection. Every effort made to secure the comfort of guests. J. W. McInnes, Proprietor.

THE CLARENCE HOTEL.
Corner Yates and Dunsmuir streets.
Fire Proof Brick Building in the Center of the City.

New and elegant in all its appointments.
Rates—\$1, \$2.50 and \$3, according to room.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr., Proprietor.
VICTORIA, B. C.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF DONALD, B. C.

MANUEL & RUTTAN, WOODS & MCBRIDE,

General Dealers.

DONALD, B. C.

S. FERLAND,

General Merchant,
Flour, Feed & Provisions.

SELKIRK HOUSE.

First-Class Accommodation
For Commercial
Men & Tourists.

Druid Liliard Hall.

Only place in town where
you can get a
Collins or Cocktail.

DR. N. J. LINDSAY, PHYSICIAN, SUR-
GEON, etc. Graduate of Trinity University,
Member of the College of Physicians and Sur-
geons, Ont. Office and residence—Stephen ave-
nue East, Calgary, Alberta.

DR. C. E. FOWLER, DENTAL SURGEON.
Permanently located. All dental operations
skillfully performed. Rooms over Post Office.
Calgary, Alberta.

T. B. LAFFERTY,
Barrister, Attorney at Law, etc., Calgary.

McGHEE & MCCARTHY.
BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS,
NOTARIES, ETC.

Office, Stephen Avenue Calgary, Alberta.
P. MCCARTHY.
J. A. LOUGHEED.
Solicitors for: The Bank of Montreal,
The Imperial Bank of Canada,
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BURWILL & HOWEY,
BRANDON, MAN.

PORK PACKERS
And Dealers in all kinds of
FRESH MEATS, FOWL, FISH, GAME
ETC., ETC.

STALLS—
Hosier Ave., between 9th and 10th Sts.
PORK PACKING HOUSE,
Corner 4th St. and Hosier Av.
Correspondence promptly attended to.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

IF YOU want to sell any property advertise in
THE DAILY HERALD.

JOB PRINTING.

NEW PRESSES, NEW TYPE, NEW INKS.
New Paper have been put into the Job De-
partment of the The Herald Office.

REASONABLE RATES ARE CHARGED AT
at The Herald Office for Job Printing. No
more robbery in town now.

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB WORK OF ALL
kinds at lowest rates at THE HERALD OFFICE.

THE HERALD OFFICE HAS THE LARGEST
and most complete Job Printing Plant in
the Territories.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

IF YOU want employment of any kind advertise
in THE DAILY HERALD.

THE
Calgary Gymnasium,

NOW OPEN FOR

The Season of 1887.

The most complete Gymnasium ever opened
west of Toronto, including Horizontal Bar,
Rowing Machine, Wall Machine, Parallel Bar,
Double and Single Trapezes, Double and Single
Swinging Rings, Spring Board, Boxing Bag,
Hard and Soft Gloves, Indian Clubs and Dumb-
bells, Single Sticks, Foul, Running and Walking
Shoes, Sparring Boots and all other parapher-
nalia of a complete Athletic Institution.
A First Class Bath Room in the building with
Hot and Cold Water.

ROLLER SKATING

The floor is now in splendid condition, and 26
Pairs of New Skates have been purchased, so that
ladies and gentlemen who enjoy this healthful
amusement can now indulge in it with comfort.
Elegantly furnished Reception and Waiting
Rooms.

Every Wednesday Afternoon and Evening the
whole building will be reserved exclusively for
Ladies and gentlemen accompanied by Ladies.
No children allowed on Wednesday Evening.

Music by the Calgary
Band.

TERMS:—Monthly Tickets, \$2.50, good for all
privileges, including Skates; single admission
50c; with all privileges, 50c; Ladies 10c. Wednes-
day evenings, lady and gentlemen, 25c; Bath,
hot and cold, 50c; Tedman's Hot Bath 50c.

GEO. IRVINE,

Manager and Proprietor.

Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in

General Merchandise

HULL & TROUNCE.

Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET.

STANLEY & PEW.

DRUGS
AND
STATIONERY.

THE WOODBINE.

"The Daisy of Them All"

PAT MURPHY,
PROPRIETOR.

J. C. STEEN & CO.

General Merchants
AND
JOBBER.

G. H. PRESSWELL,

Post Office Store.
General Merchandise

ILLI-CILLI-WAET.

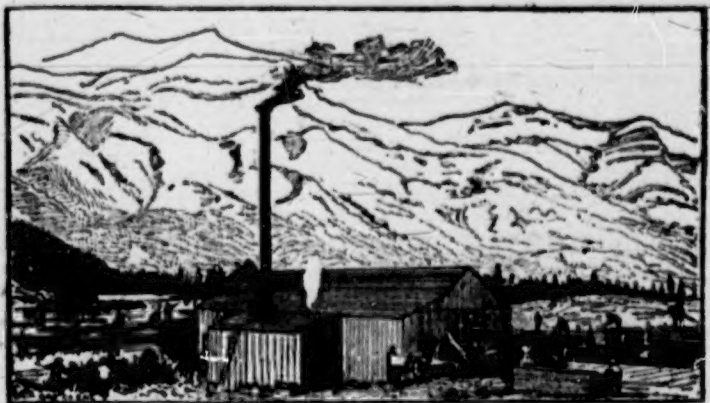
HOTEL.
Elegantly Refitted.
Ed. & Will Lawler.

THE STAR SALOON.

620 SUTHERLAND. Proprietor.

Cocktails & Collins
Finer than the Finest.

BOW RIVER MILLS.



NEW MILLS AT KANANASKIS, ROCKY MOUNTAINS,
LUMBER

SHINGLES
All Kinds, Rough or Dressed.
The Best.

LATH, LIME, ETC.
James Walker,

OFFICE STEPHEN AVENUE, CALGARY.
YARDS—AT CALGARY, NEAR C. P. R. STATION.
dms 19-14 & 41.

BOORNE & MAY'S

New

Photographic
Studio.

On McTavish Street.

(Nearly opposite Royal Hotel)
Will be opened in a few days fitted with
the latest and best apparatus and acces-
sories especially imported from Europe.

There will also be a large well lighted
showroom, containing

Photographs of all the Princi-
pal Ranches,
Cattle Scenes,
Local and Mountain

Views, etc., etc.

THE
Dartmouth Ropework Co.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The present is the right time to purchase

BINDER TWINE

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1887.

EXPERIENCE
HAS PROVED THE BEST IS THE
CHEAPEST.

A GOOD TWINE MUST POSSESS

STRENGTH and EVENNESS
which are combined in the highest degree in twine
made by this company.

THE FARMERS OF CANADA
should secure this special manufacture from their
local dealers, who can obtain prices and any other
information required by addressing the

DARTMOUTH ROPEWORK CO.,

12 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,
TORONTO.

N.B.—No Questions Given for Less Than 10 Tons.

VETERINARY.

MARK PETTIT
VETERINARY SURGEON
And Dentist, best to intimate to the inhabitants
of Calgary, and surrounding districts, that he
is prepared to treat horses and cattle with
any kind of disease, having had 11
months put in good condition, and
Horses conditioned in the season for stage-
coaches, both racing and trotting; good stabling,
Office and stables—J. G. Baker's old store,
Calgary—23

Those kinds of horses are rendered almost useless
by hard, irregular and diseased teeth. Now
your opportunity to have your horses'
teeth put in good condition.

Horses conditioned in the season for stage-
coaches, both racing and trotting; good stabling,
Office and stables—J. G. Baker's old store,
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LUCAS & EASTMAN

General Agency.

REAL ESTATE,
MINERAL LANDS,
INSURANCE AND
GENERAL FINANCIAL AGENTS.

REAL ESTATE.

We have superior facilities for disposing of
Town Property and have now a number of our
residents in the East who are anxious to
invest in Calgary, parties in a property for
sale will consult there own interest by placing it
in our hands for sale at once.

MINERAL LANDS.

Special attention will be given to the placing
of Mineral Lands and Mining Claims on the
Market. Money advanced for the purpose of
exploring, perfecting title, making assays and
advertising undeveloped mines. No charge for
consultation or advertising unless sale effected.

LIVE STOCK.

We are prepared to furnish ranges or domestics
cattle at the lowest prices to parties going into
the Ranch Business.

INSURANCE.

We represent some of the oldest and most
reliable fire companies and are prepared to take
risks at greatly reduced rates, or, as may be
desired, on a completed basis.

LIFE INSURANCE.

We can give those wishing Insurance advan-
tages as never before afforded to the citizens of
Calgary. No restrictions as to residence, com-
pulsion or traveling. Not far from and free
local policies.

OFFICE—FIRST DOOR WEST OF FEE
LAND & CO.

Stephen Avenue,
Calgary, Alberta.

A Lesson in Science.



Watch! Earth moves around. Golden
rod-right—Flagpole Easter.

What They Call a "Scout" Out West.

"One of the best 'scouts' I ever heard of," said an old newspaper man, "was one which I myself was fortunate enough to secure for a paper I was editing and managing at the time in Gunnison, Colo. The sheriff and his deputy had gone out in pursuit of some cattle thieves and had followed them into the Indian reservation. We were within a comparatively short distance of the boundary line. After a few days the report came back that the two officers had encountered the thieves and had been killed. The community was immediately thrown into a condition of red hot indignation. A party of 150 was organized, at once to lynch the cattle thieves and avenge the murder of the sheriff. The details of the organization and the starting out I printed in full in our paper, and arranged for bona fide messengers from the party for the first fifteen miles of their progress. There was a rival paper in the town, and up to this point we were running pretty even. For the next few days we printed purely imaginary accounts of the expedition. I knew the route the party was following and was able to throw in a good deal of local coloring. At the end of the fourth day, as I was going to my home, which stood about a quarter of a mile from the town, for my supper, my reflections as to where I was going to get my next day's story from were suddenly interrupted by the appearance of a 'solitary' horseman coming along at a breakneck pace. When he came within a hundred yards of me I recognized the sheriff. He pulled up on seeing me. I told him at once that he must not go home to his wife until I had seen her, as she believed him dead. He saw the force of my remark. He took his supper with me, I went over and broke the joyful news to his wife, and then I induced him to stay at my home all night. I got his whole story, and printed just as much as all my printers could set up. Did you ever hear of such a scout? When the two papers came out the next morning it was just the luck of the opposition sheet to make a point of the statement that the rescuing party were in great hopes of securing the sheriff's body. At 9 o'clock the sheriff stepped out of my house and walked through Gunnison. It was the making of my paper."—New York Mail and Express.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowser.

I suppose that Mr. Bowser is like the majority of men in putting his best side before the public. The other morning when he left the house he knew that baby was sick, I had a headache and the cook was disabled by cutting her hand on a piece of glass. I had told him that we were out of butter and coffee and potatoes, and he said he would scold and order them. Once on the car he forgot all about it, and at 11:30, meeting an old schoolmate, he insisted:

"Now, you come right up to dinner with me. I want you to see my house, and my family and have a visit."

"But your wife won't be expecting company."

"Oh, you come right along. My wife and my house are always ready for any visitors I may bring home, and your presence won't cause us an iota of embarrassment."

At 11 o'clock I told Jane to pick up any sort of dinner for Mr. Bowser, and at 12 Mr. Bowser and his friend entered the house. Leaving him in the parlor, Mr. Bowser rushed in on me with:

"Get into your Sunday clothes as soon as possible—dress the baby up—tell cook to have three kinds of meat—send for a nigger to wait on the table, and run through the room and pick up things."

"Mr. Bowser, have you been idiot enough to bring someone home to dinner?"

"Of course I have. What is there wrong about that, I'd like to know?"

"Well, where are the groceries you were to order?"

"Groceries? I—I forgot!"

"Jane can't use but one hand, while I should faint away if I tried to dress. You'll have to take him to a hotel."

"Never! When I invite a man to partake of my hospitality I'll never shirk him off to a hotel! It is a pretty state of affairs that my house is left in this manner at this time!"

"Well, however, you and I must have a restaurant! I'll be blamed if I put up with such a scandal as this!"

And then he returned to the parlor and I heard him say:

"Will, old fellow, I find a note from my birds' club stating that she has taken the little angel (that's our wall-eyed baby) over to her sister's for the day, and our eldest of a cook didn't expect me home and has no dinner ready. We'll have to go down to the restaurant."

"That's all right. You've got a beautiful home here."

"And the prettiest little wife and the prettiest baby in all the world!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser as he slipped his leg.—Detroit Free Press.

Benjamin and Fremont.

Senator Thomas H. Benton used to reside in this house that I am doing business in, and it was from the front steps of this building that he kicked John C. Fremont, the pathfinder, who was paying his addresses to the senator's daughter, Jessie, at the time. Benton had an intense dislike for the senator, but Fremont would not be daunted with any sort of mild treatment like that. He kept on courting, and finally he and Miss Jessie were married. Some years after that Benton presented the maps and plans of his illustrious son-in-law to the United States senate and expounded his cause with characteristic eloquence. A friend of his, well knowing the senator's previous antipathy to Fremont, asked him how it was that he then esteemed him so highly. Thereupon Benton replied: "Oh, you see, Jessie was a better judge of a man than I was."—John Maguire in Globe Democrat.

Mr. Grady Asks a Blessing.

A gentleman recently returned from Atlanta tells a good story at the expense of Henry W. Grady of The Constitution. Grady was telling a story about a celebrated vintner at the table, concluding by saying "The two men approached each other with bowie knives. Simultaneously they plunged the gleaming blades into each other's heart."

"Henry," interrupted Mrs. Grady, with a meaning glance, "the blessing, please."

With a meek face the orator said: "O Lord, make us truly grateful for what we are about to receive—and, Mr. Blank—the blood spouted out and both men fell dead in the street."—Washington Gossip in Boston Traveler.

WHO SAVED THE TRAINS?

Two trains came speeding along the track— (Twas a bitter cold day in winter time) And the switchman nodded over his fire With never a thought of crime.

Twas a bitter night, and the snow was thick, The fire was warm and he nodded long, His senses benumbed by fatigue and cold, But never intending wrong.

The trains came rushing, laden with lives— Alas! for them, with no guard at the switch! For the switchman's lever is mighty to save Or destroy, and this night 'twould be—which?

His Newfoundland dog lay close to his feet, With stolen ears all alert to hear, And bright eyes steadfastly keeping watch For possible danger near.

A distant rumbling smote his ear, And swift as a flash to his feet he sprang, Eagerly pulling his master's coat, And loudly his sharp bark rang.

The switchman rose to his feet in haste, And saw, through the heavily falling snow, The howling winds and bitter night, Two fiery headlights' glow!

He sprang to his duty. The trains swept by, Laden with precious humanity, Peacefully sleeping, not knowing how near They had been to eternity! —Traveler's Record.

COST NOTHING.

Story of a Man Who Ate Himself Sick Because Another Paid for It.

A curious looking old fellow, dressed in gray "homespun," was found lying in an alley. When questioned by some one he turned over with a groan and said:

"Go on away from here, now, and let me die."

"Why do you want to die?"

"Because I am a blamed fool."

"Come, get up; that's no excuse."

"Yes, it is. Go on away, I tell you, and let me die."

"Haven't you been drinking?"

"No, I haven't touched a drop. Go on away and let me die, I tell you. A man that ain't got no more sense than I have ain't fit to live. It's dangerous for him to walk about."

"Come, tell me what you did."

With an effort and another groan he raised up, leaned back against the wall and said:

"If I tell you will you go on away?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'll go ya whuther or no. Early this mornin' I come inter town and lost a feller that I knowed. He asked me to go round an' take breakfast with him. I had 'dun eat breakfast, but as it wasn't no expense to me I concluded that it wouldn't do to let the viduus go to waste, so I went with him. I eat a long handled shovel full uv butter cakes and drank four cups uv coffee, arryvin' all the time that it wa'n't cothin' me nothin'. Aiter I got through I went knockin' round, an' putty soon met a feller that eat dinner with me while he was a candidate last summer. He said that it was gettin' putty well along in the day, but that if I'd go round home with him he'd skeer up some breakfast. I started to say no, but recollectin' how he ate at my table, I went with him. On the way he got a lot uv these here great long sausages. Well, I stored away about two pounds uv them sausages, eat about my half of biscuits an' drank three cups of coffee. By this time I was putty well filled up, but shortly afterwards one uv the boys that lives out my way told me that he had found a season when they put out a whole lot uv viduus an' let people eat all they wanted to, so as it didn't cost nothin'. I went round. I let in on a big dish uv soup, potatoes an' raw cabbage, an' made myself at home. Aiter I got rough with that I went to dinner with a feller because it didn't cost me anythin', an' eat putty hearty. Then I struck out an' eat a few apples that I slipped out uv a wagon, an' then I eat a piece uv cheese that I found in a saloon, just because it didn't cost anythin'. About this time the Old Boy commenced to overtake me, an' I dodged in here an' drapped down, an' I hope I'll die before I get outen here, fur, as I said jist now, a man that ain't got no more sense than I have ain't fit to live. When I think that I have eat myself to death jist because it didn't cost anythin' it makes me so mad I don't know what to do. Oh, how I do suffer all over!" —Arkansas Traveler.

Bismarck's Admirable Notion.

Prince Bismarck is noted, at least, for his practical ideas, as may be shown by a recent circular he issued to all the officers of his department commanding the adoption of a plain signature to all documents submitted for his inspection. This is an admirable notion that might be utilized in other countries, as instanced by a very amusing incident that occurred recently at a session of the Flint town council. One of the items for consideration was a letter received by the mayor from the Prince of Wales relative to the celebration of her majesty's jubilee. The mayor read the letter and his reply. He said he had been unable to decipher the signature to the royal letter, and consequently was sending back his reply to Marlborough house he imitated the signature as nearly as he could. The letter found its way to the dead letter office, where the imitation signature was deciphered as "Albert Edward." The statement was received with great laughter, and the suggestion was made, that in future the prince should be more careful of his P's and Q's, although those letters are conspicuous by their absence in the prince's signature. —San Francisco Chronicle.

The world is a comedy to those who think, a tragedy to those who feel.—Horace Walpole.

The Contribution Box.

We have all heard odd names given to the contribution boxes which are placed among the pews of our churches with such regularity on all devotional occasions, especially to the long handled affairs which have of late taken place of the good, old-fashioned orthodox platter. These names have been generally strained—like "wooden corn paper," "undeveloped toy wagon," "mercedes gleaner," etc.; but I heard a truly witty designation given this useful piece of ecclesiastic furniture by a keen clergyman, while attending a union service recently. He first said that the collection on that occasion would be for the needy poor, asking for a liberal allowance on that account, and then added, drily, as he held out a couple of long handled containers with oval-shaped bowls: "The stewards will please pass around the ladies!" —Chicago Journal.

WORK HORSES.

MR. PEEBLY has presented in Ontario your chewing

WORK TEAMS

and will arrive with them in

CALGARY

about the 15th inst.

Those requiring work teams had better hold their orders till he arrives, when they can inspect the animals. d w apt 104.

Pumps!

S. A. RAMSAY'S

Manufacturer and Importer of

Wood, Force and Lift Pumps.

Is a Full Stock Always on Hand

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

S. A. RAMSAY.

ROYAL MAIL LINE

CALGARY AND MACLEOD.

Commencing Oct. 5 coaches will leave Calgary on Mondays arriving at Macleod Wednesdays leave Macleod on Thursdays, arriving at Calgary on Saturdays.

For passenger or express rates apply to

G. C. KING & CO., CALGARY.

OR

WM. BLACK MACLEOD.

Feed & Sale Stabel

BAIN BROS. desire to say that they keep hay and feed for sale, and rigs for hire, at all hours at reasonable prices, at Atlantic Ave. SE.

NEXT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

And no pains are spared to give satisfaction to customers.

BAIN BROS.

BANFF--DAIRY!

R. WYNN

will open a Dairy at Banff about the middle of April with

25 COWS,

and will be prepared to supply the

MINES, THE SPRINGS AND ALL OTHERS

in the park with

FRESH MILK AND BUTTER

which will be delivered daily.

BANK OF MONTREAL

CALGARY BRANCH.

Offices all through Canada and in London, Eng., New York and Chicago.

Agents in British Columbia

—The Bank of British Columbia.

Agents in Montana, U. S.

First National Bank—Fort Benton.

Agents in Minnesota, U. S.

First National Bank, St. Paul, Security Bank Minneapolis.

OFFICE in Bush & Leitch's new block, corner of Stephen Avenue and McTavish Street.

A. D. BRATHWAITE, Manager.

October 27 1898.

Holmes & Kirkpatrick

GENERAL DEALERS

Groceries.

Dry Goods

AND RANCH SUPPLIES.

At Calgary Prices.

HIGH RIVER -N-W T

ARRIVED

Our New Stock of corsets, and dress improvers, are to hand and made off comprising the latest and most approved styles of the Crompton and other makes.

In Dress Goods, Prints and Muslins,

You will find all the latest Fabrics, shades and designs with trimmings to match.

Our Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Department

Is unexcelled. Our fine suits could not have a more perfect cut neatly trimmed, and beautifully finished at prices that can't be beat.

Remember It Pays To Investigate Our Statements

RANKIN and ALLAN.

CO TO

LINTON'S BOOK STORE

FOR

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, &c. Wall Papers and Borders!

The latest Papers, Magazines, Novels always on Hand

James C. Linton,

2nd Door East of Royal Hotel.

Have You Seen

The Light Running DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE? YOU HAVEN'T!

Then you don't know anything about solid comfort in doing your sewing, and never will know until you have seen and operated this Light Running Machine.

The DOMESTIC should be in every home. It makes the tired mother and overworked housewife more cheerful, it brings back the smiles and banishes the blues caused by using the old common machines.

Don't let another day pass without securing one on easy terms from

S. A. RAMSAY, Calgary.

N. B.—Oil and needles of all kinds kept in stock. Repairing promptly attended to. Dealers, Organs, Buckboards, Buggies, Wagons, Mowers, Reapers, Plows of all kinds, Force and Lift Pumps etc.

Moran, Collins & Co., Miles City, Montana.

The largest and finest line of

Stock Saddles

in the Northwest.

Special Prices

For five or more outfits bought at one time.

w180-6m

Catalogue and Price List

Chaps, Spurs, Ropes, Bridles, Bits, etc., in endless variety.

Frontier Stables

J. P. FORD, Proprietor

These stables, the most commodious in Calgary, have lately been fitted up with all the best appliances for supplying the foremost Livery and Feed accommodation to the public.

Single and Double Riggs always on Hand.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding horses always ready for hire. Horses bought, sold and exchanged. Board by day, week or Month. Reliable Drivers Supplied.

EVERY SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

J. P. Ford.

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CALGARY DAILY AND WEEKLY HERALD

LUCAS & EWER, Publishers.

The best advertising medium in the Northwest Territories.

BILL NYE.

The "Bologna Retina"—Advice to Bill Nye on How to Run a Newspaper.

DEAR SON—Your first letter written since you started your paper at New Bologna was received yesterday. We felt glad to hear that you were located in a business for yourself, and it made me feel proud to get a copy of the paper which you call The Retina. I do not know why you call it The Retina. Still The Bologna Retina sounds kind of funny and distinct.

Retina, I always supposed, was kind of a medical term, and I would be just fool enough if I started a paper to call it The Retina or The Polypus at Work. It's wonderful how people run to new names these days, and a plain man with a common school education has to go groping along through the world the best he can. I presume that, with your thorough and florid education, such a word as Retina don't stump you for a minute, but with me it's different. I am a rough, hard working man and always been busy all my life. One of the neighbors asked me night before last why I hadn't joined the Knights of Labor, and I told him that I'd always been too busy.

It's a fact, too. I've always been so constantly employed that I couldn't belong to a labor organization and give it the attention it ought to have.

I like the tone of your editorial piece, on the inside of your paper, which is entitled, "Editorial." I like it where it goes on to say as follows:

"We shall strive, in season and out of season, to advocate the resources and liabilities of New Bologna as a health resort and county seat. Our voice will ever be heard in clarion tones, putting its shoulder to the wheel of progress and tramping on oppression with both feet."

"We shall send The Retina to every quarter of the globe, so that New Bologna, with its wealth of picturesque valleys, hills and dale, together with its new court house and health giving atmosphere, will be known of wherever the English language is spoke."

"It is true that the editor of this paper has just emerged from college, and is still young; but he has had some experience in writing for a college paper, and he knows what the needs and the wants of the people are. He is aware that the class of readers who will peruse The Retina will not be so refined or cultivated, perhaps, as his college readers were; but he will try to make himself understood, and we think we will be successful."

"We shall constantly improve The Retina, as growing business and patronage may warrant, so that in a few years our readers will look back on this first copy with ill-concealed mirth. We are already figuring on a dark blue job press and a rubber door mat for the office, bearing the legend 'Welcome' in large gothic extended letters."

"We shall espouse the cause of no party or faction for the present, preferring to remain neutral for the time being, hopping on to the erroneous, ever and anon, however, as circumstances may arise which will seem to call on us for a word of reproof, admonition or encouragement. We shall not make any boasts or fill the air with bombast at this time, but when Hydra headed wrong emerges from its hole the casual observer will see us knock seventeen distinct varieties of tar out of said Hydra headed wrong, and those who carefully observe our course while conducting The Retina will notice that there are no flies on it."

"We have quite a number of our best essays and orations prepared while we were attending school and college, which will appear from time to time in these columns. They are carefully and exhaustively written, and entirely cover the ground. Among these we may name the following titles:

"The American Indian—His Glorious Past and Opaque Future.

"The Care and Discipline of Children from an Unpartisan Standpoint.

"The Disagreeable Results of Crime—Necessity for Exercise Among the Laboring Classes.

"Demosthenes as an Off Hand Speaker.

"How to Reclaim Glibly Parents—Where is Your Parent To-Night?

"Criticism on the Present Imperfect Plan of Salvation.

"Duty of Wives—What Constitutes a Good Wife.

"George Washington and the Mysterious Eucalyptus Upon the Youth of America by Telling the Truth and Affirming Becoming the Father of His Country."

"All these essays are well written, and would be highly commendable to any first class magazine in the land, but we are here to give satisfaction in our new field, and the best we have ever written is none too good for the people of New Bologna. We aim to please."

"With regard to prohibition, we shall be outspoken at all times. As for ourselves we can use prohibition or we can let it alone. For the present we prefer to touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing. We favor a high license with low retail prices. This gradually tapers up the dealer and finally wipes this curse from the face of the earth with the blessing of military wrath. Because of statutory wrath carefully printed at this office on short notice."

"In closing we will state that The Retina starts out with a liberal patronage and has come to stay. We use this last term with the permission of the man who made it."

"We expect our new navy blue jobber in a few weeks, and little boys in town who wish to see how a newspaper is made, and who would like to contribute a thumb or two out of their little collection, may come and monkey with the new press at any time. We will return their thumbs to them at the end of the week."

I like the tone of this piece as a general thing, though I am sorry to hear you allude to your liberal patronage and by the same mail get a request for more funds. I will send you what money I can spare, hoping that you will soon get on your feet again."

I suppose you will be running for congress the next thing, and then you will forget all about your old father, and borrow money of people who haven't felt hear the interest in you that I have."

Send the paper for one year and charge me with the subscription price. You may also put a piece in your paper stating as follows:

FOR SALE.
Owing to ill health I will sell at my residence in town 22, range 12, west, a building to government survey, one crushed raspberry colored cow, aged 6 years. She is a good milker, and is not afraid of the corn—or anything else. She is a cow of undoubted courage and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her home at present, by means of a fence chain but she will be sold to any one

when you come out of your trance. I am so a trance, because this letter might fall into the hands of your family. If you will find out about this smoke consumer and leave the information where I told you, you will find out in the morning day a large jug of mountain dew in the same place, that will make your hair grow and give a rosate hue to your otherwise gloomy life.

Do not try to come here again. It might compromise me. A man in your position may not have anything to risk, but with me it is different. My unsullied reputation is all I have to bequeath to my children. If you come often there will not be enough of it left to go around, so I have a large family.

New York and Brooklyn.

New York is badly in need of homes, but there is small prospect that any person, except those of considerable wealth, can ever hope to own homes here. During the last year 4,097 new buildings were projected, of which the average cost was \$14,500, exclusive of the ground. In Brooklyn 3,956 buildings were erected at an average cost of \$4,750. This marks the difference between the two cities. Brooklyn becomes more and more a city of homes, while New York becomes a city of millionaires, hotels and apartment houses.—New York News.

Tilden and His Stocks.

Mr. Tilden frequently invested in railroad stocks whenever there was a decline in the market or a chance to get in on the ground floor in a deal. It nettled him, however, to be considered a speculator. He would indignantly repudiate the characterization, and say: "I am an investor, not a speculator. I buy when I consider stocks are a good purchase; then I decide on the figure I will sell at, just as a grocer marks his selling price, and I sell whenever I can get my price, without reference to the market."—Chicago Herald.

Modern Locomotives.

The iron-horse is so common nowadays that few note how rapidly his kind increases. There are 1,100 locomotives operated by Massachusetts lines centering in Boston, and scarcely a month passes without an addition to the number. The Albany and the Boston & Maine possess not far from 500 locomotives. The latest locomotives are monsters compared with those built only a few years ago, increased power as well as speed being the combination sought by the builders.—Boston Transcript.

SNOWFLAKES.

Where do they go.
The melting flakes of the bright, white snow?
They go to nourish the April flowers.
They go to foster the Maytime flowers.
Where the roots of the hidden grasses grow.
There do they go.

How do they go?
Drop after drop, in a silent flow,
When the warm rain falls, and the winds are loud,
And the swallow sings in the rift of the cloud,
Through the frozen veins of the earth below
They softly go.

Why do they go?
Because Dame Nature will have it so!
More than this, truly, I cannot tell:
I am neither a seer nor an oracle,
When all is answered, I only know.
That they come and go.
—Kate Putnam Ogden.

She Had Read Enough.

Little Loretta—Come, Mr. Pongolby, let me read your poem. Ah! I see that the line of life is very long.
Pongolby—Is it—aw—crossed!
Little—A little—the trials of married life, I suppose.
Pongolby—Specially!—That can't be, you know, because I have sworn never to get married. What else!
Little (shortly)—Nothing else.—Philadelphia Call.

After "Cheerful," the Hickory.

Johnny Hardwig gets about as many whippings every day as there are school hours, and yesterday the teacher caught him at his tricks as usual.
"You naughty boy," she said, "if you do that again I'll whip you."
"Cheerful," he replied impudently.
"Hickory is better, I think," she remarked quietly, and gave him about half a cow across the back.—Washington Critic.

A Traveled Actor.

"Oh, no," said an actor who was looking in the sun on the corner of Fourth and Wisconsin, "I'm never afraid of accidents when traveling about the country, but I'm careful, of course."
"Yes, indeed," vociferated another actor, who has the number of railroad ties in the country down to a fine point; "I expose you keep your eyes open for trains coming in both directions."—New York Sun.

An Adjustment of Differences.

Valerie Villener (Vassar, Sp)—But, auntie, all the researches of modern science convince us that evolution is the only theory to which we can attach any confidence. Admirable Aunt—Well, my dear, if you won't disturb my ancestors in the Garden of Eden, I will promise not to feel peevish to you at the zoological garden.—Harvard Lampoon.

Heading Her Off.

Pretty Country Girl looking over menu—How would stewed turnip do, C. arley!
Charles, her city cousin (in alarm)—Oh, we don't want anything stewed, Fauny. Better take something nice to order—French chops, for instance.—New York Sun.

Taking Dispatches by Typewriter.

"The system of taking dispatches by the typewriter machine," said an old telegrapher yesterday, "is proving a great success. By the new process the capacity of a wire is increased 25 per cent, thus enabling the company to perform greater feats of telegraphing than ever before. It takes some time for the operator to learn how to manipulate the machine with sufficient speed to keep pace with a good sender, but when he once masters the thing he can perform 25 per cent. more work than he can with pen or stylus, and perform it, too, with far less exertion and mental strain. So expert have some of the operators become that a great deal of press matter is sent in abbreviated form for no other reason than that the sender cannot 'whop' the stuff through fast enough by the old process to keep the receiver at his knitting. There isn't a sender living who can 'put it up the back' of the expert typewriter artist."—Chicago Herald.

A Mistake.
My car, you know, was number thirty;
And by the crossing she would wait;
When streets were dry or streets were dirty,
Each day I found her sure as fate.
Ah, me, with what a pretty motion
She waved her dainty little glove!
I loved at sight; and I'd a notion
That she returned my ardent love.
I gave to look with heart a-beating
To see her standing coyly there,
And passion thrilled my tender greeting
Whenever I murmured "Miss, your face!"
But now I vainly try to bid her
From out a heart of misery,
For she was but a female spouter—
Oh still, my soul—she spotted me.
—Sam and Voice.

POSSIBILITIES OF MISHAPS.

What McClellan Said of Grant's Good Luck—Porter is a Balloon.

The possibilities of what might have been have at all times been an interesting speculation to historical writers. It has been gravely written that the end of a peasant's head changed the destiny of the world on the field of Waterloo by crystallizing from Napoleon the impossible condition of a sunken road. Gen. McClellan, in his recently published memoirs, has contributed to history some interesting studies of this character. When McClellan came into prominence early in the war, Grant sought him in Cincinnati to ask him as an old army acquaintance to give him employment. The general says he would have done something for him, but he was away, and before his return Grant had been made colonel of an Illinois regiment. "This was his good luck," says McClellan. "For had I been there I would no doubt have given him a place on my staff, and he would probably have remained with me and shared my fate."

From all which it appears that the apparently trifling fact of an Ohio general placing his train in the early days of 1861 might have placed the most conspicuous figure of the civil war in a position where he would never have been known. A skeptical mind might, however, suggest that from the point of view of 1861 the small fact that the Ohio general did not ride the train kept Grant out of a position from which he might have succeeded to the command of the army of the Potomac without the tedious process of burying himself in a host of Illinois colonels, going through a series of western ventures and misadventures, and only reaching the east after a dozen others had been tried and displaced.

McClellan relates another misadventure, leaving the probabilities of the event to be imagined, that happened to Fitz John Porter. In 1863 Gen. Porter went up in an armored balloon to observe the enemy. The balloon broke away from its moorings and sailed off over the enemy's lines. McClellan heard of it, and says he was in a terrible scare and sent an order to all the pickets to try to save the balloon wrecked general. He writes in a letter printed in his memoirs: "But the order had no sooner gone than it reached Mr. Fitz, just as cool as usual. He had luckily come down near my own camp, after actually passing over that of the enemy." A different current of air might have greatly changed the current of events to the advantage of Fitz John Porter. If he had come down in the enemy's camp he might have been detained as a prisoner of war long enough to prevent the occurrence that overwhelmed his prospects, and, his reputation being thus impaired, he might have come to be the great figure of the war.—Courier-Journal.

Logan's Washington Home.

The general found his Stone house in a frightful state of decay. There was scarcely a whole window pane in it. Doors were broken into splinters and half the locks were gone. A few thousand dollars would have made it over into a palace; a few hundred have made a pretty good house of it. There are no glass partitions by Tiffany; no carved mahogany stair rails; nor are the ceilings and walls lacquered and stuccoed. Mrs. Logan took charge of beautifying the house. For weeks she frequented the second hand stores and even within the last few weeks these places have heard her careful, discriminating inquiries. The house abounds in old fashioned Virginia and Maryland furniture. A \$3 sofa is the best in his home. New Mexico, where Mrs. Maj. Tucker, the only daughter of the general and Mrs. Logan, has lived for several years, has given a good deal of the furnishings of Culmet place. In the hall hangs a big cowboy's hat, which is worth \$3 an ounce and weighs three-fourths of a pound. Around it hang in fustian heads embroidered medicine bands, and crossed under it are two fine painted Indian bows. Navajo blankets of most gorgeous colors are used as portieres. War relics are strewn around in all sorts of places. Swords and bayonets, cartridge boxes and knapsacks, haversacks and blankets hang in well designed groups in nearly every room. These are interesting and decorative, and it does not take a national bank to pay for them.—Washington Letter.

Like It Vias in Charman.

We don't like to hurt our neighbors' feelings, but if we hear some gossip about 'em we somehow manage to let 'em know it.
More men labor mix me to change my woe due to save my soul. For woe who vhas death vhas no good to political parties.

Sinners members should look note dot der peoples shingle of a man's religion by der vhas be trude horse and pays his debts.
Der Golden Rule vhas all right when you read him in a book, but when you put him in practice on der street you vhas run in by a policeman as a crank.

It vhas good to speak der truth always, but der man who sets out to practice it vhas such a fool dot he goes to der asylum.

I doan't like der man who vhas too much my friend. He finds out my bad points, and doan't like me any more.—Carl Dunder in Detroit Free Press.

He Lied and She Blushed.

"Ah, madam," he said, as he extended a hand to help her up, "I never saw a more graceful lady. You threw up your arms like a born actress, your little feet indulged in a shuffle, and down you settled with a swan-like movement which was superb."

"Really, sir?"

"Honest Injun, madam."

And he picked up a No. 7 rubber which had been flung from her left foot, turned his back to a dent in the snow which looked as if a cottage had been upset there, and, raising his hat and making a profound bow, he took leave, while she got aboard a street car and continued to blush and smile for sixteen blocks.—Detroit Free Press.

GRAND OPENING OF

Spring and Summer Goods at

THE CROWN HOUSE

Large Shipments arriving Daily, English, Scotch, French and Canadian Suitings and Trousers.

The Tailoring Department

under MR. GLASS is booming. Satisfaction guaranteed every Sale.

Ready made Clothing, New, Neat and Cheap,
Soft and Stiff Hats, the latest and best,
White and Colored Shirts, Fresh as Daisies,
Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, do.

Fine Underclothing and Hosiery in all styles and Sizes

GRAND STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

Cashmeres, Sateens, etc., in the loveliest shades,
Embroideries, White and Colored, all new,
Cretons, Ginghams, etc., charming.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED

A PLEASURE TO SHOW GOODS.

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THE

Best Doors & Sash

CHEAP AT

The Calgary Planning Mills.

All Sizes in Stock. Odd Sizes made on Short Notice.

JARRETT & CUSHING.

DUNN & LINEHAM

Dealers in all Kinds of Meat

BEEF,

MUTTON,

PORK,

VEAL.



GAME

and

FISH

in

SEASON.

Wholesale Orders Promptly Attended to.
Special terms made with Hotels and Boarding Houses.
Close cuts on Car Lots.

GENTLEMEN:

Call and examine Richardson & Kerr's variety of new spring tweeds, worsteds, and overcoatings. We are showing the largest range of these goods ever shown in the city. Close prices and first class workmanship.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Our stock of furnishings is now complete, comprising all the latest novelties of the season, in collars, cuffs, ties, white and regatta shirts, braces, underwear, gloves, cashmere and silk hose, handkerchiefs, etc., etc. Call and see us.

RICHARDSON & KERR.

Stephen Ave.,

Calgary, Alta.

4 & 6 May 1911

JOB PRINTING.

NEW PRESSES, NEW TYPE, NEW INKS.
New Paper have been put into the job department of the Sun Herald Office.

REASONABLE RATES ARE CHARGED AT the Herald Office for Job Printing. No more robbery is done now.

NOTICE.

All Parties are hereby warned against depositing packages or other bills on any portion of the 15th, 16th & 17th streets.

W. T. RAMSAY.

4 & 6 May 1911. Agent Townsley Trunkers.

THURSDAY MAY 12, 1887.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Mr. Bell, of Bell & Co., is at Mosquito creek.

The east-bound train was an hour late last night.

Mr. W. J. Baker is in town; he hails from Trenton.

Capt. Goodwyn and wife are registered at the Royal.

There are no sidewalks on Atlantic Avenue yet.

Last night's rain will make the farmer's heart rejoice.

Messrs J. H. and P. J. Meagher, of Toronto, are looking around town.

George Murdoch's new building is looking up in great shape.

The wife of Mr. T. C. Power, of T. C. Power & Bro., is seriously ill in Chicago.

The River Sisters are fixing nicely the outside of the convent and the pinnacles round it.

Mr. Robinson, of the Live Stock Journal, left for the east on this morning's train.

Col. Herchmer passed through town last night on his way from Banff to Glenora.

The days are getting long now; it is quite bright at 3.30 in the morning—so they say.

Don't fail to secure some of those nice, ornamental trees for sale at Claxton's Star Bakery.—Ad.

Mr. Owens denies the report that he rented his farm to Geo. Irvine for a training ground.

Mr. S. W. Trott shot a large lynx yesterday, up the coulee back of T. P. McHugh's ranches.

The proposed graveyard on the Mission property on the top of the hill, will be a splendid location.

Will arrive in a day or two strawberry plants, raspberry, gooseberry, and currant bushes at Claxton's Star Bakery.—Ad.

Messrs Walsh and Wainwright, who are in town in the interests of the Bell Telephone Company, leave for the west tonight.

The contractors of the Mission's Elbow bridge have bought two fine lots, near Judge Rouleau's place, and are to build at once.

Messrs. Douglas & Stirret are fixing up the space between Davidson Bros' jewelry store and J. C. Linton's bookstore, as an office for the Calgary Cartage Company.

On the property of the Mission and on the claim of William Scollie there is any amount of good sand for masonry work. J. Spence has the contract to haul the sand for the work on St. Mary's Church.

Mr. De-Brisay, Government Engineer, and Mr. Kennedy, contractor, are taking the soundings for the Bow bridge to-day. The abutment will be started immediately on the arrival of the necessary timber.

The Nanaimo Free Press states that the loss of life in the recent terrible accident will reach 148, of which 96 were whites and 52 Chinese. 46 widows and 136 fatherless children are the consequences.

A match has been arranged for the 24th between the Glenora and Calgary cricket clubs, and the Calgary committee will meet tonight in Mr. Pettit's office to make arrangements for the game, which will be played here.

The Mayor has decided to have the town by-laws enforced in future, with a view to making the town spruce up a little and put on a more dignified appearance. There are by-laws in existence prescribing the rules of behavior which citizens are supposed to observe, for instance, in regard to displaying goods on sidewalks, having trap doors in front of shops, and pits in yards and other matters. His Worship intends to have all chimney sweeps thoroughly inspected and to enforce the by-laws concerning them. As soon as bulks are obtained all the chimneys must be removed. Storekeepers will not, in future, be allowed to display goods on the sidewalk, nor to put trap doors in the pavement without permission from the chairman of the works committee. Every one will be expected to provide a safe receptacle for ashes and to keep their premises tidy.

The Glenora Picnic.

A strong committee formed for the purpose of arranging the athletic sports and races to take place here on the 24th, are meeting with great success, and a list of the programme will be carried out. Under the expectation of a large number of visitors that day, the committee have made it their business to see that the residents generally are determined to make everything go off with a bang.

Banff, May 12.

From Vancouver's Daily.

The Presbyterians of Calgary have decided to have a procession to Banff on the 24th. It will doubtless be a big success. Full particulars later.

King Kennedy and wife, leave for Banff tonight; he hopes to return shortly and

give Calgary another evening's fun with an entirely new programme.

According to the Little Observer about fifty persons have settled in the vicinity of Banff as the result of the immigration scheme going into effect by the municipalities.

Mr. Parsons, of Red Deer Lake, offered to put up his horses and wagon that he has drawn in the biggest load of hay that has come to town this year. The load tipped the scales at 4,800 pounds.

MONTREAL HERALD: Messrs Robinson, Fleet & Falconer, attorneys of this city, are petitioning for an act of incorporation for a new company, to be known as "The High River Horse Ranch Co." (limited). Capital \$100,000, in different sections of this country.

Under the influence of the salubrious climate for which Calgary is famous, Mr. McVicar, of Winnipeg, was sufficiently recovered last night to proceed on his journey to the coast. Rev. Mr. Gordon accompanied him. They will stop here again when returning.

FREE PRESS: In January eight horses and thirty-one cattle passed through this city en route from the east to the west; February twenty-two horses and one cow; March 187 horses, 6 mules, 291 head of cattle, 6 calves and 8 hogs; and in April the showing is 529 horses, 485 cattle, 21 sheep and 9 hogs.

Mr. T. S. Lee's visit to St. Paul, is to get plans and specifications of the latest styles of hotels now built. He intends to build one, with three stories and a basement, on his lots, corner of Scarth street and Stephen avenue. There will be a 75 foot front on Stephen avenue and two wings 100 feet long on Scarth street. The estimated cost is \$25,000.

Mr. Pierce and son have got their drill completed and leave to-day for the north side of the Bow, where they will bore for water on the homesteads of several of the gentlemen in that locality.—The drill was built in Calgary and is the first thing of the kind that has been put up here. The heavy iron work was made by Chas. O'Hara, blacksmith, and the cogs, etc., by Mr. Pierce himself. He deserves to make well out of his enterprise.

From Monday's daily.

The N. W. M. P. turned out for Church parade yesterday.

Thirteen car loads of ties passed through on yesterday's freight.

Mr. Anderson has received the necessary timber for the ferry.

The police band turned out mounted to-day and treated the town to some music.

A carload of fat stock came in on Saturday night. They are for Shirley & York.

Mr. Kenniston is at present in town on a visit to his son, Mr. W. Kenniston, of Kenniston & Douglas.

Mr. Kennedy, the Bow bridge contractor, arrived in town by last night's train. The work will be commenced immediately.

The time of protest against the election of D. W. Davis, M. P. for Alberta, expires today, he having been gazetted on the 9th of April.

The contract for the bridge over Nose Creek has been awarded to Graham Bros. for \$160. It will be completed this month.

Mr. Thomas S. Eurus has resigned his position in Mr. T. B. Lafferty's office. His vacant place will be filled by Mr. Green, of Lafferty & Smith's bank.

The new dry-earth closet which Mr. H. Bloomfield has invented, will meet a long felt want. It is simple and convenient and in fact just what is needed in towns which have no waterworks nor sewerage system. It is worth inspection.

A Chinaman found a quantity of furniture lying scattered over the prairie on section 16. He notified Chief Ingram, who procured a team and removed it to a place of safety. Anyone proving ownership to the same, can have it by paying expenses.

Capt. Antrobus received information that a large quantity of whiskey had been shipped from Mount Forest, Ont., for Calgary, the informer also giving the number of the car. The trains were watched and on Saturday night the right car arrived; it was searched and two hundred and two gallons of whiskey were found concealed inside. The man in charge of the outfit had made himself scarce and up to the present has neglected to call on the commanding officer, who has, however, sent some men after him with a pressing invitation.

Mr. Molony, while enroute the Elbow last night, entered a house to deliver a box which he had just carried from town. He was surprised on coming out to find the house and wagon gone. He concluded, however, that the horse had gone home, he came up town and finding it had not returned, walked back across the river; there he found fresh tracks leading across the prairie in the direction of Walker's and will, there he followed and before long met the horse walking back with the empty wagon and showing evidence of hard driving. This kind of thing is played out, and if the offender is discovered he will be treated in a manner that will lessen his propensity for driving other men's horses.

From Tuesday's daily.

Geo. Irvine has one of the finest colts in the country. His mare "Idaho" foaled this morning.

The excavating on Judge Rouleau's

mission property is nearly completed. Joe Hope is the contractor.

Mr. F. G. Walsh and Mr. G. H. R. Wainwright of the Bell Telephone Co. arrived from Winnipeg last night.

Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson and Mr. Gilbert L. Thompson, of London, England, are paying Calgary a visit.

Mr. A. C. Sparrow started work at his liveryyard yesterday, with 16 men. A kiln of fine stork will be turned out in about two weeks.

The C. P. R. newsboys do a rushing business every night with old newspapers passing them on unsuspecting citizens by the wholesale.

LONDON FREE PRESS: Mr. Rufus Upper of St. Thomas, was entertained at dinner by a number of his friends on Tuesday night on the eve of his departure for Calgary.

Commissioner Herchmer is in town. He leaves for Macleod to-day, in company with Inspector Ridell and Major Stewart to superintend the purchase of horses for the N. W. M. P.

A match has been arranged between White and Evans for a glove contest to a finish for \$50 a side. Four ounce gloves are to be used. The event will come off in a few days at Shaganappi Point.

The hearing of appeals against assessments was concluded by the court of revision yesterday. The decisions will be made in a few days, after which the rate will be struck and a by-law submitted to authorize the issue of delinquents.

Mr. Tyrell, the well known geologist, who has, for the last five years, made Calgary his headquarters in the west, will, this summer, take charge of a party to survey Duck and Riding Mountain district and also the north shore of Lake Winnipeg.

EVERYBODY should attend the band concert tonight. Apart from the claims the boys have to liberal patronage they intend to present a splendid program and none will be disappointed. Look out for the local hits by the great excruciator.

A GENTLEMAN of Yarmouth, N. S., has telegraphed to Mr. Moodie to secure him a block on section 16. Anthe sent a despatch from Victoria, to the same gentleman, to secure him three lots east of the post office. Both these arrived within an hour of one another, from the far east and the far west.

THE Presbyterians' excursion to Banff on the 24th promises to be even a greater success than last year's. The train will leave here at 7 o'clock, and stop at several points on the road to take on any persons who might be desirous of joining the excursion. There will also be a short stay at the Kananas river, to enable those so wishing to see the falls. The excursion will start on the home journey at 19 o'clock sharp, and will arrive in Calgary some time between 22 and 23.

Messrs. McCookie & Kemp have received orders, to-day, from the Rev. Father Lacombe, O. M. I., to prepare the plans of a church to be erected on the mission property. The building will be 120 feet long, and 70 feet wide, with nave, side aisles, transepts, sacristy, galleries and clerestory, surmounted by a dome 50 feet and 90 feet from the ground to the top of the cross. The whole structure will be built of native stone, most of which is already on the ground and will be in the "Romanesque" style. The acoustics will be carefully considered and arranged, as also will the heating of the building.

From Wednesday's daily.

TELEGRAMS have been received from Ottawa stating that a Mr. Ross has been appointed sheriff of Northern Alberta Judicial District.

THE statement that Mr. Green had taken Mr. Ross's place in T. B. Lafferty's office is not correct. Mr. Green is still in the bank.

ANOTHER tree has been cut down at Kananas, consequently, six feet more sidewalk has been laid this week, and a red flag stuck up on the corner in honor of the event. This a progressive age.

The plan of survey of the Mission property has been registered under the Torrens System and the lots are now on the market for sale. Maps and prices may be obtained on application to Rev. Father Lacombe.

THE residents of Kananas and vicinity have forwarded a petition to the postmaster general at Ottawa, signed by over 150 men asking that a post office be established there, as they are now dependent for their mail on the section train which from time to time goes to Canmore. The settlers around Canmore would also find a post office a great convenience.

Mr. Thos. Johnson, of Galt's is in town. Mrs. Johnson accompanied him to his trip and they intend spending a few days here and at Banff. Mr. Johnson is the owner of the setter "Montana Belle" which took the first prize from 123 competitors from England, Ireland and America, at the New York Bench show a week or so ago.

From Thursday's daily.

THE Chapman will start from Banff on a couple of weeks.

Mr. John Owens was sitting over the prairie near the bridge busting his yesterday.

Mr. Marsh reports that nine out of ten arrivals in town during the last two weeks intend settling in the country.

The furniture, which the city police found on the prairie and took charge of, has not been claimed by anyone yet.

Geo. Irvine's mare, Idaho, is to be put to work at once to train for coaching events. The colt will be raised on the bottle.

An effort is being made to have some sports on the new track on the 24th. Horse races and other contests are proposed.

A new arrival from the old country, returning from a stroll over the prairie remarked, "what a bloomin' lot of weasels there are in this blasted country."

At the lacrosse meeting last night it

was decided to have a picnic on the next Monday evening. A full number can handle a whole lot of business.

Geo. Irvine is preparing a big programme for the State and he expects to get the attention of the crowd. The band will be present. He is selling roller skates at 75c per pair.

THE fight between Evans and White which was to take place on Sunday morning at daylight, has been postponed owing to the police getting on to the Stageship point arrangement.

THE Free Press "adopted" the report telegraphed to THE HERALD, of the McLeod stock meeting, but forgot to give credit for it. The Herald was the first to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

An excellent photo of the town, by Mr. A. J. Ross, of this place, has just come to hand; it was taken from the other side of the bow, immediately below Hamilton's ferry. Every building stands out with the utmost clearness; the new fire hall making a prominent feature in the picture.

A Winnipeg merchant tailor publishes the following notice:—"As many of our former patrons do not know our present place of business, and have forgotten that they are indebted to us, we take this opportunity of notifying all such, that on and after the 20th day of this month we will publish a full list of names, dates and amounts, so that they may not have any excuse in future for non-payment of the same."

FREE PRESS:—British Columbia lumber is taking a hold in the city and is becoming a prime favorite with carpenters and cabinet makers for certain classes of work. Large quantities of pine and cedar are being imported and the trade gives promise of developing into quite a business. Its advantage over our local timber is that much larger boards can be obtained. For instance, a consignment to hand the other day contained a board three feet broad and sixteen long without a flaw or knot in it.

A noticeable feature on Atlantic Avenue is the new hotel called the "Windsor House," the property of Messrs. Donohue and McDowell. The main body of the building is three stories in height, with a brick front. On the ground floor are the bar, billiard, lamp and reading rooms, together with a spacious hallway. At the top of the stairs, on the first floor, is another hall, off which are seven or eight large, airy bedrooms. A door opens from the passage onto a balcony, off which a fine view of the surroundings can be obtained. On the top floor are eleven more bedrooms, five making nineteen bedrooms the main building. Both the bar and billiard are very handsome, and the sign writing on the front is a splendid, tasty job. The old part of the hotel contained a large dining room and kitchen, on the ground floor, with eight bedrooms on the first. Throughout the workmanship is first class, Mr. Archie McNeil being contractor for the carpentering, McDowell Bros. plastering, and Mr. Millward, painting.

INDIAN WOMEN.

By Robt. Hunter.

Written for THE HERALD.

Woman's position among the Indians is one that is supposed to be very degraded in all the tribes, and yet some of the native confederacies have given to her a position of equality, while she has become sole arbiter in those things belonging to her own sex and family.

Notably among the native races, in their treatment of women, is that of the Huron-Iroquois. There existed among the Huron-Iroquois a natural division of labor, different from that of the white races, owing to the fact that the red men were in general hunters and stock raisers, while the white people were devoted to agriculture. The men of the tribe erected their houses, built their canoes and procured the food for the family, while the women attended to their domestic duties, performed the light farm work that was done, hauled the wood and brought in the water. The civilizing influence of the Gospel had wrought a change among some tribes, so that some now occupy an exalted position and enjoy the fruits of peace. Sons, however, have not been favored. Although their lands and waters no longer pursue the labors of the chase, and dwell at ease in their changed mode of life, the women labor on in their former routine duties which become degraded by comparison. Such a woman's position to-day among the Huron, Blackfoot, Sisseton, Sioux, and all other tribes who have not accepted of the civilization resulting from the Gospel of the Nazarene. Among these tribes are to be found maidens with comely appearance, neat in their dress and active in all their movements. Having crossed the threshold of womanhood, the maiden's hand is eagerly sought by an act of courtship on the part of the young men, or by a speedy marriage without her consent to some old man, and she is taken to share his lodgings with other wives. Amongst the Blackfeet, marriage is simply a bargain between the suitor and the young woman's father, for a certain number of horses. If she is fair and beautiful, a greater number of horses must be paid for the intended wife. I have seen twenty horses have been paid for a wife by young men. In the olden days when the buffalo were abundant, the more wives a man possessed, the richer he became, as the greater number of robes dressed by them soon proved. When the husband became angry with his wife, he beat her with impunity; when he wished her no longer, he sold her, and when she was found guilty of adultery, her nose was cut off. A life of suffering is that experienced by women who dwell among the tribes degraded by the civilization of the paleface. It is sad to be compelled to say that the settlement of the country in the vicinity of Indian Reserves by white men is

injurious physically mentally and spiritually to the members of the red race.

The happy active life of Indian women when young, was abruptly given place to one of idleness, filth and pain. The young hours are now filled with sorrow, as they see their horses becoming desolate by the ravages of disease. The primitive virtue of Indian womanhood has been destroyed, and immorality prevails amongst young and old. The respect and gallantry manifested by some tribes for the female sex, has long since departed from the Indians of the plains, it indeed these ever existed. Life on a Reserve is very much different from the nomadic habits of former years. There is a change in all the domestic work. The house, the food, the methods of cooking, the arrangements of the house, and the new customs have all been influenced by the civilization of the white man and what has first been learned has been of the very lowest type. The stealing of women by the male members of the camps constitutes one of the chief causes of excitement and trouble. A young man will elope with the young wife of an aged Indian and then there is either pursuit and capture, or reparation demanded by the injured party. When death enters the family it is the women who suffer most. They are the chief mourners, as may be seen by the mutilated limbs, short hair and bloody hands. The aged medicine women are feared by the people, because of the power supposed to be possessed by them. The hard lot of the Indian mothers soon brings on premature old age, and the ruddy glow that lights up the countenance of the young wife or maiden, is soon replaced by the ashen look and disproportioned form. The songs of the maidens are the benisons of God, that dwell among the lodges, cheering the sick and lonely in their hours of pain and grief.

"A WORD TO COLONISTS."

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

Sir: I was deeply mortified last night when I saw by the Tribune that Dick had been making an ass of himself again. Queer cues, is Dick—always putting his foot in it. You will forgive him, though, when I tell you a little of our family history. We were seven, without counting Dick because he was the donkey. We were born of honest parents and brought up in the fear of the Lord, but Dick wasn't afraid of a steam engine. He would sometimes stand on the railroad after it cut through our cornfield and try to argue the engine off the track, till some of us would have to go and drag him almost from under the wheels of the iron horse. Dick was always getting in everybody's way and never wanted to see anybody doing anything useful. He always grumbled and kicked and did nothing and lied. He was an accomplished rascal—so much so that the neighbors nicknamed him Booby, after the editor of the paper in the next county. This so disgusted him that he came to the Northwest people who know Dick don't mind what he says, but strangers are likely to be misled by his writings, so I thought I would let you know who Dick is, as no sensible man would write such a thing as his letter in the Tribune last night about your immigration article. Just fancy the fellow having the impudence to say that we "are apt to have seasons as rainy and as disagreeable as almost any place in Canada." Dick thinks that because the mosquitoes were not buzzing around all last winter that the country is ruined. Sensible people know that our was not nearly as bad as it was in any other part of Canada, not even as bad as in Montana and other States. But you can't convince Dick of that, because he imagines things to suit himself; why let even makes up sentences in his letter and says they are in the article which the Herald sent out for the council. There is not a single word that he quotes in the article. He is an awful—, is our Dick.

Yours,

THOMAS GODWINE.

[With regard to the foregoing, it voices our opinion on this subject to a trifle. We also guessed who "Richard Godwine" was. We can forgive poor Richard, and leave the Tribune, the real culprit, to the discrimination of the public. Those who like to have their country deceived will side with it; those who invite prosperity and wish to encourage immigration will always be with THE HERALD. This is another occasion on which the people of Calgary have reason to congratulate themselves that the Tribune has so little influence, either for good or evil. Ed. HERALD.]

Cattle for Sale.

About Twenty Head

Four-Year-Old Cows,

Branded "eye," Raised in this country.

Also about fifty Head Cows branded "triangle." None of them have my Z Z brand.

F. W. Godsall,

Pincher Creek.

Election Expenses Incurred by D. W. Davis, M. P.

Stationery and telegrams..... \$ 24 56

Committee rooms..... 105 25

Printing..... 1183 78

Use of house..... 1183 78

Meals, horse feed, railway fares and sundry expenses..... 328 30

Total..... \$ 3037 14

(Sgd.) N. J. LINTHAY,

Agent for D. W. Davis.

Calgary, May 12.